

Lecture No - 1

The Clause

যে সব Word বা শব্দ সমষ্টির নিজস্ব subject এবং finite verb থাকা সত্ত্বেও Sentence এর অংশ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাদেরকে Clause বলে।

I know
Clause

What his name is
Clause

□ clause ও phrase এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য

sentence এর অংশ হচ্ছে clause আবার phrase ও sentence এর অংশ। phrase ও clause উভয়ই একের অধিক word নিয়ে তৈরি এবং ১টি unit বা একক হিসেবে কাজ করে। পার্থক্যটা হচ্ছে clause এ finite verb থাকে কিন্তু phrase এ কোন finite verb থাকে না।

Finite verb : যে verb এর tense Identify করা যায় তাকে finite verb বলে।

Non-finite verb বলে। যেমন-

□ clause ও sentence এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য

গঠন প্রকৃতি অনুযায়ী Clause কে প্রধানত তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:

1. Principal clause or Main clause or Independent clause.
2. Sub ordinate clause or, Dependent clause
3. Co-ordinate clause

✱ Principal clauses

যে সব clause তাদের অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য অন্য কোন clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল নয় তাদেরকে Principal clauses বলে। এই ধরনের clause সমূহকে মূল Sentence থেকে আলাদা করা হলেও তারা স্বাধীন রূপে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে। যেমন:

The boy came here when he was four.

I know the man who helped you.

✱ Sub-ordinate Clauses

Complex sentence গঠনের ক্ষেত্রে যে সব Clause, Principal এর সাথে সংযুক্ত হয়, তাদেরকে Sub-ordinate clause বলে। এ সব clause তাদের সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য Principal clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল। যেমন:

The boy who came here is my brother.

The boy came here when he was four.

I know the man who helped you.

□ Kinds of Sub-ordinate Clauses:

Parts of Speech এর আলোকে Sub-ordinate clause সমূহকে তাদের কার্যানুসারে তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথা:

- i. Noun clause
- ii. Adjective clause
- iii. Adverb or Adverbial clause.

✱ The Noun Clause

যে সব Sub-ordinate Clause, Noun এর কাজ করে তাদেরকে Noun clause বলে। সাধারণত: Principal clause এর Verb কে what দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে তার উত্তরে যে clause টি পাওয়া যায় তাকেই Noun clause বলা হয়।

It is not known when he will arrive.

এখানে যদি প্রশ্ন করা হয় what is not known to me? তাহলে উত্তর হবে when he will arrive।

Noun clause সাধারণত: Pronoun - who, what, which, whom, whose দ্বারা, Adverbs - when, where, why, how দ্বারা এবং Conjunctions - that, whether, if. দ্বারা সূচিত হয়।

✱ চিনার উপায়

- i) that, it দিয়ে শুরু হয়।
- ii) How, what, when, where প্রভৃতি interrogative word দিয়ে শুরু হয়।
- iii) Relative pronoun ও adverb এর antecedent উহা থাকলে এদের দিয়ে noun clause শুরু হয়ে থাকে।

✱ টেকনিক

তবে Noun clause চিনার উপায় হলো আন্ডার লাইনকৃত শব্দের নিচে যদি 'it' ব্যবহার করে যদি অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তবে সেটি Noun clause. যেমন -

What you say is wrong. আমরা যদি আন্ডার লাইন এর নিচে it বসায় তাহলে অর্থ প্রকাশ করে যেমন (it is wrong) তাহলে সেটি noun clause

⇒ The uses of a Noun clause and how to find it:

Since a Noun clause does the function of a noun in a Complex sentence it can be used as:

⇒ As the Subject of a verb:

1. Noun এর পরিবর্তে Noun clause, sentence এর প্রথমে বসে verb এর Subject হিসেবে কাজ করে। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে Noun clause সাধারণত who, what, that, how, why, when, where, whether ইত্যাদি দ্বারা সূচিত হয় এবং To be verb বা Linking verb এর subject হিসেবে কাজ করে।

How he came here is a mystery.

Who has done this will soon be punished.

Why she went there is unknown to me.

⇒ As the object of a transitive verb:

Noun clause, Principal clause এর Transitive verb এর Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে Noun clause - That, what, whether, where, when, how, why, if দ্বারা সূচিত হয়। Principal clause, sentence এর প্রথমে বসে এবং Noun clause, object হিসেবে Transitive verb এর পরে বসে।

Examples:

I wonder whether it is a good idea.

I think that he is an honest man.

Tell me how you have done it.

In this construction a noun clause beginning with that is often called a 'that clause'.

⇒ As the Object of a Preposition:

Noun clauses, preposition এর Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে Noun clauses - What, where, who, how দ্বারা সূচিত হয়।

There is much truth in what he says. এখানে There is much truth- Principal clause এবং what he says, clause টি Preposition in এর object হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। Examples:

You cannot rely on what he says.

Pay careful attention to what I am going to say.

Our prosperity depends on how sincere we are.

⇒ As the Complement of the Subject

Noun clauses, to be verb এর subject এর Complement হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রেও Noun clause What, that, why, whether ইত্যাদি দ্বারা সূচিত হয়। This is what we expected. এখানে This is মানেই what we expected. এখানে

Examples:

This is where we live.

My belief is that he will not come.

Life is what we make it.

⇒ As the Complement of the Object

Noun Clauses Transitive verb এর object এর complement হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Noun clause that, what, why, how, whatever, if ইত্যাদি দ্বারা সূচিত হয়। Examples:

I told him what he wanted to know.

I told him whyyou had called me.

⇒ As apposition to a Noun or Pronoun 'it':

Noun clauses, Noun এর মতোই অপর একটি Noun বা Pronoun 'It' এর Apposition হিসেবে কাজ করে অর্থাৎ পূর্ববর্তী Noun বা Pronoun 'It' সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করে। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে Noun Clauses, what দিয়ে সূচিত হয় এবং fact, truth, word, news, rumour, unfortunate, information, belief, report ইত্যাদি Principal clause এ ব্যবহৃত Noun গুলোর পরে বসে। Examples:

I have not heard the news thathe has resigned.

The rumour thathe died proved false

The belief thatAllah is merciful is known to all.

It is sure thathe will come.

Thathe is a criminal is evident.

✱ The Adjective Clause

যে সকল Clause কোন Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Adjective এর কাজ করে, তাদেরকে Adjective clause বলে।

The boy who came here is my brother.

এখানে The boy is my brother. Principal clause এবং who came here clause টি the boy এই noun টিকে qualify করায় এটি Adjective clause.

⇒ Adjective Clause -এর বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ

- Adjective clause সাধারণত Principal clause এর কোন noun কে qualify করে।
- Adjective সাধারণত noun এর আগে বা linking verb এর পরে বসে। কিন্তু adjective clause সব সময় noun এর পরে বসে।
- Adjective clause Relative pronoun - who, which, that, whose, whom, but, as এবং Relative adverb when, why, where, how ইত্যাদি দ্বারা সূচিত হয়।

N.B. Adjective clause এবং noun clause উভয়ই who, which, that এবং when, why, where, how ইত্যাদি দ্বারা সূচিত হয়। কিন্তু এদের মধ্যে পার্থক্য হলো Adjective clause এর ক্ষেত্রে antecedent থাকে, কিন্তু Noun clause এর ক্ষেত্রে antecedent থাকে না।

I know who did it. (noun clause)

I know the man who did it. (Adj. clause)

Please tell me how you did it. (noun clause)

Please tell me the way how you did it. (Adj. clause)

✱ Adverbial Clauses

যে সকল Clause-verb, adjective বা অন্য কোন Adverb কে qualify করে এবং কোন কাজের সময়, স্থান, শর্ত, উদ্দেশ্য, পরিমাণ, ফলাফল, তুলনা, ধরণ, কারণ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে Adverbial clause বলে। কার্যনিমিত্তে Adverbial clause কে নিম্নলিখিত ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।

1. Adverbial Clauses of Time:

Please wait until/till I come back.

You need not fear so long as I am here.

As soon as he started for home, it began to rain.

Whenever he comes here, he

2. Adverbial Clauses of Place:

Where there is a will, there is a way.

The air is cold where there is a sea.

3. Adverbial Clauses of Reason:

I am sorry that he has failed in the examination.

Since the boy was weak, he could not carry the box.

Now (that) he offers an apology, he should be excused.

4. Adverbial Clauses of Effect or Result:

She is so weak that she can't even walk.

So weak is she that she can't even walk.

The sun is so bright that we can't gaze at it.

5. Adverbial Clauses of Purpose:

We read that we may learn.

Walk fast lest you should miss the train.

We work hard in order that we may succeed in life.

6. Adverbial Clauses of Condition

Unless you walk fast, you will miss the train.

If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

I'll open the umbrella in case it rains.

7. Adverbial Clauses of Manner

He talked as if he were mad.

You may do it as you please.

He talked as though he were a parrot.

8. Adverbial Clauses of allowance

Though he is poor, he is honest.

Even if it rains, I will start my journey.

Even if he fails, he will not give up hope.

✱ চিনার উপায় :

clause গুলো সমশ্রেণীর হয়। অর্থাৎ একটি clause যদি principal clause হয় principal clause অপরটিও Principal clause হবে। clause দ্বয় coordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হবে।

□ Co-ordinate Clauses

দুই বা ততোধিক সমশ্রেণীর সমান গুরুত্বসম্পন্ন Principal clause যখন Co-ordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে একটি Compound sentence গঠন করে, তখন তাকে Co-ordinate clause বলে। Co-ordinate clause সাধারণত: Co-ordinate conjunction যেমন and, but, yet, otherwise, not only but also ইত্যাদি দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়।

He took aim and fired.

I went there and found him ill.

Work hard otherwise you will fail in the exam.

☞ Identify the underlined clauses ☞

- Although Americans love to travel to foreign countries, they seldom team to speak other languages.
- My sister, who teaches Spanish and Italian in New York, says that she had more students twenty years ago.
- Some people buy expensive cars simply because they can.
- Many people hope that Canada can resolve its economic problems.
- She wrote a book about what she had learned in the

6. What she worries about is the general decline in American language-learning skills.
7. She believes that American families used to take more pride in learning second languages.
8. The internet, which has become such a global phenomenon, has contributed to the predominance of English.
9. The bankers need to know what they should do.
10. Which one is the person who stole your car?
11. My sister's conviction is that American students could use the internet to help them learn other languages.
12. English is the dominant language on the internet because the American computer industry dominates the rest of the world.
13. He said that he would not come.
14. We were all curious to know what he had done.
15. Nobody knows when the registration will begin.
16. When non-Americans get on the internet, they frequently are trying to improve their English.
17. What computers have meant to language learning has surprised just about everyone in the academic-world.
18. Wherever there is a large American city, there will be poverty.
19. The books, which the professor assigned, were very expensive.
20. Canada might give up its marketing boards if the European Community gives up its grain subsidies.
21. That is the place where Wolfe's and Montcalm's armies fought.
22. Unless the crown can make a better case, the accused murderer will not be convicted.
23. It is important to ask whether the wedding is formal or semi-formal.
24. We all wanted to find out who the winner was.
25. Whom they were in contact with on the day of the robbery is of great interest to the police.

Answers

1. Adverb Clause, 2. Adjective Clause, 3. Adverb Clause, 4. Noun Clause, 5. Noun Clause, 6. Noun Clause, 7. Noun Clause, 8. Adjective Clause, 9. Noun Clause, 10. Adjective Clause, 11. Noun Clause, 12. Adverb Clause, 13. Noun Clause, 14. Noun Clause, 15. Noun Clause, 16. Adverb Clause, 17. Noun Clause, 18. Adverb Clause, 19. Adjective Clause, 20. Adverb Clause, 21. Adjective Clause, 22. Adverb Clause, 23. Noun Clause, 24. Noun Clause, 25. Noun Clause,

BCS Questions on clauses

1. Select the correct sentence, [26th BCS]
 - (a) The man was tall who stole my bag.
 - (b) The man stole my bag who was tall.
 - ✓ (c) The man who stole my bag was tall.
 - (d) The man was tall who is stealing tall my bag.
2. I have read the book—you lent me. [24th BCS]
 - ✓ (a) that
 - (b) whom
 - (c) whose
 - (d) what

3. Water boils—you heat it to 100° Centigrade. [24th BCS]
 - (a) unless
 - (b) until
 - ✓ (c) if
 - (d) although
4. Tell me—that. [24th BCS]
 - (a) whom told you
 - (b) that told you
 - ✓ (c) who told you
 - (d) told you
5. The children studied in a class room — windows were never opened. [22nd BCS]
 - (a) that
 - (b) which
 - (c) where
 - ✓ (d) whose
6. — glass is, for all practical purposes, a solid, its molecular structure is that of a liquid. [20th BCS]
 - (a) because
 - (b) since
 - ✓ (c) Although
 - (d) if
7. The right word to fit in the gap of the following sentence: Give her a telephone number to ring --- she gets lost. [17th BCS]
 - (a) Whether
 - (b) In case
 - (c) Unless
 - (d) Perhaps
8. Which of the following sentences is correct? [16th BCS]
 - (a) That shirt which he bought is blue in colour
 - (b) The shirt that which he bought is blue in colour
 - (c) Which shirt he bought is blue in colour
 - ✓ (d) The shirt which he bought is blue in colour.
9. My uncle has three sons, ---- work in the same office. [15th BCS]
 - (a) All of them
 - (b) who all
 - (c) they all
 - ✓ (d) all of whom
10. Can you tell me where—? [14th BCS]
 - (a) does Mr. Ali live
 - (b) Mr. Ali does live
 - ✓ (c) Mr. Ali lives
 - (d) Lives Mr. Ali
11. Choose the correct sentence. [10th BCS]
 - (a) The man that said that was a fool.
 - ✓ (b) The man who said that was a fool.
 - (c) The man whom said that was a fool.
 - (d) The man which said that was a fool.

Sentence

Word or a group of words having a clear meaning is a given context is called sentence.

- **Structure** অনুসারে sentence এর প্রকার-
গঠন অনুসারে sentence কে তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়-
1. Simple sentence
2. Complex sentence
3. Compound sentence
- ✳ **Simple sentence :** যে sentence একটি মাত্র subject এবং finite verb থাকে তাকে simple sentence বলে।
-The boys play football.
- ✳ **Complex Sentence :** যে sentence এ একটি principle clause এবং এক বা একাধিক subordinate clause থাকে তাকে complex sentence বলে।
যেমন : Although he is rich, he is honest.

❖ Sentence এর শুরুতে if, though, although, as, because, since, so that, that, until, till, unless, when, why, who, which, were, how, before, often, whether, while.

Ex- When he come here, I decided to go.

Subordinate clause Main clause

Compound sentence : একাধিক Co-ordinate clause দ্বারা যুক্ত sentence কে compound sentence বলে। এ ধরনের sentence এ প্রতি clause ই Independent হয়ে থাকে।

-He come here and I decided to go.

❖ চিনার উপায় : and, but, or, as well as, either ---- or, nether- ---- nor থাকে।

Sentence Correction

Style (1) The + noun + and + noun হলে verb টি singular.

The + noun + the + noun হলে verb টি plural
যেমন- The chairmen and president is here.

Style (2) যে কোন modal auxiliary যেমন can, could, may, might, must, will, dare, ought to, need, should, would ইত্যাদির পর verb টির base form ছাড়া অন্য form হবে না।
যেমন-

Inc : He might came here.

Cor : He might come here.

Style (3) Sub হিসেবে pronoun এর কোন প্রকার adjective বা possessive case বসে না। object হিসেবে verb এর subject বা possessive case বসে না।

Exa :

Inc : Sathe and me planned to go there.

Cor : Sathe and I planned to go there.

Style (4) : Reflexive pronoun verb এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Myself will do the work.
I myself will do the work.

Style (5) : Bread, oil, ash, Furniture, Ignorance, learning, meat, tea, Oxygen, Butter, Milk, ice, Honesty, wood, sand, poverty, Iron, water, sugar, happiness তাই এরা singular এদের কোন plural নেই। আর Few, A few, only ও few এর সাথে uncountable noun বসে।

Ex-

Inc : I need furnitures.

Cor : I need furniture.

Style (6) : Little, little only, little mush এর সাথে countable Noun বসে না। কিন্তু many এর সাথে uncountable বসে না।

Inc : We have many nice.

Cor : We have much nice.

Style (7) : Each, every, either, neither, nor, no ইত্যাদি subject এর পূর্বে বসলে verb singular হবে।

Inc : Each boy were given a prize.

Cor : Each boy was given a prize.

Style (8) A number of এর ক্ষেত্রে subject এবং verb উভয়ই plural হয় কিন্তু The number of এর ক্ষেত্রে subject হয় plural এবং verb হয় singular.

Inc : A number of students is playing.

Cor : A number of students are playing.

Style (9) : Either ----- or, Neither ----- nor, no only----- but also থাকলে দ্বিতীয় Subject অনুযায়ী verb বসবে।

Inc : Either he or his brothers is playing

Style (10) : Hare, there, such, so প্রভৃতির পর verb টি পরবর্তী subject অনুযায়ী বসবে। কিন্তু introductory it এর পরে verb - টি singular হবে।

Inc : It are these pen that you want.

Con : It is these pen that you want.

Style (11) : Mathematics, politics, physics, news প্রভৃতি দেখতে plural মনে হলেও এগুলোর পর singular verb এবং Committee, council, commission, parliament প্রভৃতির পর verb টি singular হয়।

Inc : Mathematics are my favourite subject.

Cor : Mathematics is my favourite subject.

Inc : The committee have elected its chairman.

Cor : The committee has elected its chairman.

Style (12) : দুজনের ক্ষেত্রে Each, other এবং অনেকের ক্ষেত্রে one another ব্যবহৃত হয়,

Inc : Moly and Sholy love one another.

Cor : Moly and Sholy love each other.

Style (13) : subject যদি ত্রিটি pronoun হয় এবং তাহলে ভালো কাজের ক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে 2nd person তারপর 3rd person এরপর 1st person বসে। কিন্তু দোষ স্বীকার করার ক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে 1st person তারপর 2nd person এরপর 3rd person বসবে।

Inc : I, he and you did the work.

Cor : You, he and I did the work.

Inc : You, he and I are guilty.

Cor : I, you and he are guilty.

Style (14) Adjective যদি subject হয় এবং সেই adjective শ্রেণীর সকলকে বুঝায় তবে verb টি plural হয়।

Inc : The rich is not always happy.

Cor : The rich are not always happy.

Style (15) Obe of, Each of, neither of, The use of, Quality of এর পর plural noun থাকলে singular verb বসে।

Inc : One of the boys are my friend.

Cor : One of the boys is my friend.

Style (16) যদি sentence শুরুতে one থাকে তবে subject এর পরবর্তী অংশে তদন্থলে one বা one's হবে he বা his হবে না।

Inc : One should be careful about his duty.

Cor : One should be careful about one's duty.

Style (17) : Infinitive, gerund, verbal noun, clause, phrase, subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে verb টি 3rd person singular হবে।

Inc : To tell a lie are great sin.

Cor : To tell a lie is a great sin.

Style (18) : As such এবং The same এর পরে As বসে।

Inc : Salim is as brave like a lion

Cor : Salim is as brave as a lion.

Style (19) : কোন sentence যদি Introductory, there দ্বারা শুরু হয় এবং তারপর যদি singular number থাকে তাহলে there এর পরে singular verb হয়। আবার There এর পরে plural number থাকলে plural verb হয়।

Inc : There are a big tower if front of our college.

Cor : There is a big tower in front of our college.

Style (20) : Half of, part of, the rest of, two third of, three fourths of প্রভৃতি words বা phrase গুলো singular number এর আগে বসলে verb singular হবে এবং plural number এর আগে verb plural হবে।

Inc : Half of the sugar are missing from the pot.

Style (21) : Any, everybody, anybody, nothing, nobody, somebody, something, someone, everyday, everyone, everything, whatever, whichever ইত্যাদি subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে তাদের পরবর্তী verb সব সময় singular হয়।

Inc : Everybody wish to be happy

Cor : Everybody wishes to be happy.

Style (22) : Arithmetical Operations এর পর singular verb বসে।

Inc : Ten plus ten are twenty.

Cor : Ten plus ten is twenty.

Style (23) : More than এরপর singular noun ব্যবহৃত হলে verb হবে singular এবং plural noun ব্যবহৃত হলে verb হবে plural.

Inc : More than one boy are allowed to go.

Cor : More than one boy is allowed to go.

Style (24) : Not--- But দ্বারা দুটি noun বা pronoun কে যুক্ত করা হলে পরবর্তী noun অথবা pronoun অনুযায়ী verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Inc : Not he but his friends are guilty.

Cor : Not the brothers but their sister has done this.

Style (25) : কাউকে কোন নামে ডাকা বুঝালে call, সত্য কথা বলা বুঝালে speak, মিথ্যা কথা বলা বুঝালে tell, Indirect object না থাকলেও tell, এবং প্রার্থনা বুঝাতে say ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc : He told me a fool.

Cor : He called me a fool.

Style (26) : যে সকল verb দ্বারা মানসিক অবস্থা বাবায়, তাদের continuous tense হয় না। যেমন, hope, want, wish, feel, know, live, see, matter, love, testier, agree, understand, remember, believe.

Inc : I am wishing to get at the field

Cor : I wish to get him at the field.

Style (27) : কতগুলো transitive verb এর পরে preposition ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Discuss, precede, request, examine, recommended, order, resemble, sign etc. কিন্তু উক্ত verb গুলো যদি noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে পরে preposition বসতে পারে।

Inc : I ordered for tea.

Cor : I ordered tea.

Style (28) : Many, few, a few, fewer, fewest, many of, several of এই শব্দগুলোর পরে plural countable noun বসে।

Inc : I have few friend.

Cor : I have few friends.

Style (29) : Hundred, thousand, million, billion, dozen, pair এগুলোর সাথে কোন প্রকারে s যুক্ত হয় না। কিন্তু এই সব word এর আগে যদি কোন নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাচক শব্দ না থাকে তাহলে এই সব শব্দের সাথে s যুক্ত করতে হয়।

Inc : I need four thousands taka.

Cor : I need four thousand taka.

Style (30) : কোন ভগ্নাংশের লব one হলে হরের সাথে s যোগ হবে না কিন্তু one, two, three হলে হরের সাথে s যুক্ত হবে এবং পরবর্তী noun singular বা uncountable হলে verb টি singular অথবা পরবর্তী noun টি plural হলে verb টি plural বে।

Inc : One thirds of the work are finished.

Cor : One third of work is finished.

Style (31) : একটি মাত্র noun এর পুনরাবৃত্তি রোধ করার জন্য that of ব্যবহার করা হয়। কয়েকটি plural noun এর পুনরাবৃত্তি রোধ করার জন্য those of ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Inc : The station of Dhaka is larger than the station of Rangpur.

Cor : The station of Dhaka is larger than that of Rangpur.

Style (32) : Interrogative pronoun যখন কোন বাক্যের subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং sentence টি Indefinite tense হয় তবে Auxiliary verb বসাতে হয় না। কিন্তু pronoun ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে সর্বদা বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত pronoun টি noun অনুসারে হয়।

Inc : Who did say it?

Cor : Who said it?

Style (33) : Relative pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত that এর পূর্বে preposition বসে না। preposition এর প্রয়োজন হলে তা বাক্যের শেষে বসে।

Inc : Rahim is the boy of that told you.

Cor : Rahim is the boy that told you of.

Style (34) : কোন pronoun এর ঠিক পরেই যদি verb টির সাথে ing থাকে তবে person টির possessive form হয়।

Inc : They insisted on my going there.

Con : They insisted on my going there.

Style (35) : Indirect Narration এর ক্ষেত্রে Relative pronoun থাকলে তাতে that না বসে ঐ Relative pronoun বসে।

Inc : He asked me that what my name is?

Con : He asked me what my name is?

Style (36) : Sentence এর মধ্যে adverb এর বিন্যাস যথাস্থানে না হলে sentence incorrect হয়। Adverb সব সময় transitive verb এর আগে বা এর object এর পরে বসে। খেলায় রাখতে হবে যেন তা verb ও object এর মাঝে না বসে।

Inc : Karim did well his work.

Cor : Karim did his work well.

Style (37) : কিছু কিছু verb- seem, smell, look, fell, taste, appear ইত্যাদি linking verb এরপরে Adverb এর পরিবর্তে Adjective হবে।

Inc : She looks nicely.

Cor : She looks nice.

Style (38) : Appoint, make, select, consider ইত্যাদি এর পরে as ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Inc : I consider him as an honest man.

Cor : I consider him as honest man.

Style (39) : কিছু কিছু Adjective যেমন, round, unique, chief, golden, equal, universal, ইত্যাদি এদের কখনো comparative বা superlative Degree হয় না। এদের সবসময় positive Degree হয়।

Inc : He was the gold rest boy of the class.

Cor : He was the golden boy of the class.

Style (40) : খাদ বস্তু শক্ত বেঝাতে Tough হয় Hard হয় না।

Inc : This cake is hard.

Cor : This cake is tough.

Style (41) : দুটোর মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝাতে Comparative হয় Superlative হয় না এবং two উল্লেখ থাকলে The বসে।

Inc : Of the two boys, Karim is the best.

Cor : Of the two boys, Karim is the better.

Style (42) : কোন কিছুর পরিবর্তন বুঝালে Double Comparative ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc : I am getting fat and fatter.

Cor : I am getting fatter and fatter.

Style (42) : একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে দুটোর গুণ বুঝালে er যোগে Comparative হয় না। more বা less বসিয়ে comparative করতে হয়।

Inc : Mr Masud is taller than fat.

Cor : Mr. Masud is more tall than fat.

Style (43) : তুলনা করার সময় প্রথমটি possessive case হলে পরেরটি possessive case হবে।

Inc : Masud's hair is taller than Bonny's.

Cor : Masud's hair is taller than Bonny's.

Style (44) : Very ও much ব্যবহারের পার্থক্য এই যে, very সব সময় positive Degree এর পূর্বে বসে। এবং much সব সময় comparative degree এর পূর্বে বসে।

Inc : He is very better today.

Cor : He is much better today.

Style (45) : কতকগুলো latin comparative যেমন- senior, junior, inferior, superior এর পূর্বে more বসে না এবং than এর পরিবর্তে to বসে।

Inc : Nahid is more superior than Karim

Cor : Nahid is superior to Karim.

Style (46) : ব্যক্তির দ্বারা কাজ বুঝালে ব্যক্তির পূর্বে by এবং বস্তুর কাজ বুঝালে বস্তুর পূর্বে with বসে।

Inc : I killed the snake by a stick.

Cor : I killed the snake with the stick.

Style (47) : Preposition যখন subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন ওদের object সব সময় adjective case হয়।

Inc : Between you and I

Cor : Between you and me.

Lecture No - 2

Phrase

Phrase এমন একটি শব্দগুচ্ছ বা (group of words) যাতে কোন subject এবং Finite verb থাকে না। কিন্তু sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে কোন parts of speech এর কাজ সম্পন্ন করে। যেমন - He tried heard and soul to pass the examination. উপরের sentence টিতে heart and soul একটি phrase এতে কোন subject এবং finite verb নেই।

□ Kinds of phrase :

1. Noun phrase
2. Adjective phrase
3. Adverb phrase
4. Verb phrase
5. Prepositional phrase
6. Conjunctive phrase
7. Interjection phrase
8. Infinitive phrase
9. Participle phrase

□ **Noun phrase :** যে সমষ্টি (phrase) noun এর কাজ সম্পন্ন করে তাকে noun phrase বলে।

দুই উপায়ে noun phrase চিনা যায়-

- i. Sentence এ verb এর subject রূপে কাজ করে
- ii. Sentence এ verb এর object বা complement বা preposition এর object ধাপে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Exa- (i) To swim is a good exercise.

(ii) He paid the bus fare.

অন্যভাবে noun phrase হয় যদি-

- i) Adjective + noun : a good deal, bad blood, a black sheep etc.
adj noun
- ii) Noun + preposition + obj : a bed of roses, a bed of thorn, a child of fortune.

iii) Possessive Noun + Noun : King's evidence, God's aero, The lion's shame.

iv) Noun + or/and + Noun : bread and butter, plash and blood, heart and soul

v) Noun + Noun : A maiden speech, death bed, crocodiles tears.

vi) Noun Infinitive + Adverbial object : To walk in the morning is good for health, To swim is good exercise.

vii) Gerund + Adverbial object : Walking in the morning is good for health, He likes playing football.

□ Adjective phrase

যে শব্দ সমষ্টি বা phrase দ্বারা Adjective এ কার্য সম্পন্ন হয় তাকে Adjective phrase বলে।

Dr. Shaidullah is a man of wisdom.

Adjective ও Adjective phrase -এর পার্থক্য

Adjective

A wealthy man

A kind man

A while elephant

Adjective phrase

A man of great wealth

A man with a kindly nature

An elephant with white skin

✕ Adjective phrase চিনার উপায়-

- i) Preposition + Adjective : A man of wisdom, A woman with, black eyes, a cloak of red colour.
- ii) Noun + present participle + preposition + object
Fishes swimming in the pond, boys playing in the field, girls plucking flowers in the garden.
- iii) Noun + past participle + Preposition + object
The car made in Japan, the crops damaged by floods.
- iv) As + adjective + as + noun
as dull as, an ass, as white as milk, as soft as feather.
- v) Adjective + infinitive
difficult to do, able to walk, carry to learn, beautiful to look at,
- vi) Noun + infinitive object + adverb
attempt to murder, a house, to live in, a pen to write with.
- vii) Adjective + preposition + object
Good in English, weak in math, blind of one eye, second to more.
- viii) Adjective + and /or/but + adjective
Null and void, good or bad, slow and steady, high and low, rich and poor.
- ix) Noun/Adjective + present participle/past + noun
a money obsessed society, a cold blooded murder, a close fist man, a double tngued man, a time honored custom.

□ Adverbial phrase

যে শব্দ সমষ্টি বা phrase Adverb এ কার্য সম্পন্ন হয় তাকে Adverbial phrase বলে। যেমন-
He read the book with devotion.

✕ Adverbial phrase চিনার উপায়-

- i) Adjective + and + adverb
Few and far between, now and then, off and on, after and after, over and above.
- ii) Every + noun
every evening, every morning, every month, every year
- iii) place, time, manna, বুঝালে adverbial phrase হয়।
On the spot, on the way, In the viva (Place)

once upon a time, in the past, all day long, all the year round, in no time (time)

With great care, with ardent spirit, in a quick manner. (manner) উদ্দেশ্য/কারণ/ফলাফল

He went to see the fair, He ran to catch the train, the shed tears to, see the suffering at the poor.

Nominative Adulate

The sun having set, the returned home.

□ Verb phrase

কোন phrase বা শব্দ সমষ্টি যখন verb এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে verb phrase বলে।

Verb phrase চিনার উপায়-

i) Verb + verb

যেমন- We ought to obey our parents এই sentence এ ought
v v

to obey verb phrase. কারণ Auxiliary verb ought to এবং একটি principle verb obey সম্মিলিত গঠিত হয়েছে।

✱ Auxiliary phrase

am, is, was, were be, being, been, has, have, had, shall, should, will, would, may, might, can, could, do, does, did, must, need, done, (ought to), (have to), has to, had to, used to, be to, be going to, had taken, would rather.

□ Conjunctive phrase

যে phrase বা শব্দ সমষ্টি conjunction এর কাজ করে তাকে conjunctive phrase বলে।

I shall come back as soon as I can.

উল্লেখ্য যে, would, phrase বা clause এর মধ্যে সংযোগ স্থাপন করলে সেটা conjunctive phrase হয়।

□ Interjunctive phrase

যে phrase বা শব্দ সমষ্টি Interjection এর কাজ করে তাকে interjunctive phrase বলে। যেমন-

What a pity! He is ruined.

□ Infinitive phrase

To + verb এর present form দ্বারা গঠিত phrase কে Infinitive phrase বলে।

উল্লেখ্য যে, Infinitive phrase sentence এ subject ও object হিসেবে কাজ করে।

□ Infinitive phrase

Infinitive phrase sentence এর শুরুতে appear, be verb (am, is, are, was, were) এবং seem verb এর subject হিসেবে কাজ করে। অর্থাৎ sentence এর শুরুতে to + verb এর present form থাকলে তা infinitive phrase.

-To walk in the morning is a good exercise.

-To err is human, To swim regularly.

(2) Infinitive as object/Complement to a verb

Infinitive phrase নিম্ন লিখিত verbগুলির object হিসেবে কাজ করে। agree, aim, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, bother, care, choose, claim, condescend, consent, endeavors, fail, forget, guarantee, happen, hesitate, hope learn, long, manage, neglect, offer, plan, prepare be prepared, pretend, proceed, promise, prove, refute, remember, resolve, seem, swear, tent, threaten, undertaken, try, volunteer, row, trouble.

Infinitive + verb

The teacher advised Kamal.

To/go/home

উল্লেখ্য যে, Infinitive phrase noun, adjective, adverb ও verb কে modify করে।

□ Participle phrase

Participle phrase verb থেকে উদ্ভূত হয়। participle phrase দুই প্রকার।

i. Present participle

ii. Past participle

✱ **Present participle phrase** : Verb + ing যোগ করে participle phrase হয়।

যেমন : Taking the money, the thief went away.

✱ **Past participle phrase** : verb এর past participle form দ্বারা participle phrase গঠিত হয়। যেমন The liner made of plastics. তবে দুটি phrase ছাড়াও আরো একটি phrase রয়েছে যাকে perfect participle বলে। সাধারণত perfect participle phrase গঠিত হয় : Having + past participle

যেমন : Having done the work, we left the place.

Having taken the money, he bought a shirt.

Having forgotten him, the writer went out.

□ Prepositional phrase

যে phrase বা শব্দ সমষ্টি preposition এর কাজ করে তাকে prepositional phrase বলে।

Prepositional মূলত noun/pronoun equivalent এর সম্পর্ক নির্দেশ করে। যেমন

-He is at the point of death.

□ Prepositional phrase চিনার উপায়

i) Preposition + WH clause

-The people with whom I traveled were honest.

-The company from which I honest my video set is genuine.

ii) Preposition + Noun/noun phrase

-I saw him in the college campus.

-We are on the platform.

iii) Preposition + ing clause

-He is quite capable of doing the job

-The teacher forgive the boy by looking at his appearance

iv) Preposition + adverb

-Put the keys under there.

-They fit in there.

v) Adjective/adverb + Preposition + noun

-The soldiers are ready for battle.

□ একই phrase এর বিভিন্ন ব্যবহার

i) ব্যবহার অনুসারে একই phrase noun বা Adjective phrase হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

The boy likes playing in the field. The boy playing in the field is very strong. উপরের প্রথম sentence টিতে playing in the field- phrase টি like verb এর object হওয়ায় তা noun phrase. কিন্তু The boy playing in the field- phrase টি 'boy' noun কে qualify করে বলে তা adjective phrase.

উল্লেখ্য যে, subject এর পরে present participle থাকলে উক্ত subject থেকে প্রদত্ত sentence এর verb এর পূর্ব অংশ adjective phrase. The boy sleeping in the street is very helpless.

- ii) একই phrase Noun, Adjective, adverb রূপে ব্যবহার হতে পারে।
infinitive এর পূর্বে noun/Adjective থাকলে তা Adjective phrase যেমন-
-English is not difficult to learn.
-I Want a pen to write with.
Infinitive দ্বারা কারণ/ফলাফল/উদ্দেশ্য বুঝালে তা Adverbial phrase.
-He went to market to buy a shirt.
- iii) একই phrase এর preposition adjective ও Adverb phrase রূপে ব্যবহার।
-The college stands by the side of the river.

Exercise

Classify the underlined phrases in the following sentences.

- The gun was found precisely here. (AdvP)
- Too often the tiger comes out of the forest. (AdvP)
- The teacher patiently and thoroughly corrected her students' essays. (AdvP)
- I want an answer right now. (AdvP)
- The bolt must be tightened very carefully. (AdvP)
- This building uses heat too inefficiently. (AdvP)
- The story in that magazine is very well written. (NP)
- The river flows very quickly at this spot. (AdvP)
- Unfortunately, the baseball team will move to another city. (NP)
- The old monk's skin was yellow and darkened with age. (AdjP)
- We sat and watched the stormy sea. (NP)
- A long green snake slithered across my foot. (NP)
- Hot coffee is great on a cold morning. (NP)
- Kennedy wanted to send a man to the moon by the end of the sixties. (NP)
- Life without water is impossible for most creatures on this planet. (NP)
- Sophia is a dark, spirited Italian horse. (NP)
- The new manager is intelligent, extremely organized, and diplomatic. (AdjP)
- The mechanic removed the small egg-shaped device near the fuel pump. (AdjP)
- Sitting on the beach, Afri got slight sunburn. (AdvP)
- Granted another chance, I could richer. (AdvP)
- The boys marched over the hill. (AdvP)
- The roads of ancient Rome linked the empire with the world. (AdjP)
- Rafiq fell down the cliff. (AdvP)
- Amanda likes drawing pictures. (NP)
- Bert's job is his life. (NP)
- We travelled across Asia by plane and train. (AdvP)
- Around mice and snakes, he becomes timid. (NP)
- The place between surf and shore is a tideland. (NP)
- Most veterans of World War I are no more. (AdjP)
- Gwen slipped and fell in the shower. (AdvP)
- Shelly practices the piano at nine o'clock. (AdvP)
- I heard her playing the piano. (AdjP)
- Reaching into the unknown may have unpleasant consequences. (AdvP)

- Travelling across the country is exciting. (AdjP)
- He does not appreciate Joan's constant teasing. (NP)
- The boy denies crying wolf. (NP)
- Amanda likes drawing pictures. (NP)
- Christy's favourite activity is playing hockey. (NP)
- Eating too much is gambling with your health. (NP)
- Geologist John Pawson wrote over 150 scientific articles about collecting fossils. (AdjP)

Choose the correct answer

- To keep one's head — [30th BCS]
 (a) to save oneself ✓ (b) to keep calm
 (c) to be self respectful (d) None of these
- To put the cart before the horse — [30th BCS]
 (a) to offer a person what he cannot eat.
 (b) to force a person to do something.
 (c) to raise obstacle.
 ✓ (d) to reverse the natural order of things.
- To read between the lines — [30th BCS]
 (a) to concentrate
 (b) to suspect
 (c) to read carefully
 ✓ (d) to grasp the hidden meaning
- The horror movie scared them out of their — [30th BCS]
 ✓ (a) wits (b) seats
 (c) lives (d) funds
- The bad news struck him like a bolt from the — [29th BCS]
 (a) sky (b) heavens
 (c) firmament ✓ (d) blue
- To get along with' means — [28th BCS]
 ✓ (a) to adjust (b) to accompany
 (c) to interest (d) to walk
- Explain the meaning of 'Bring to pass'. [27th BCS]
 (a) Cause to destroy ✓ (b) Cause to happen
 (c) Cause to carry out (d) Cause to convince
- Through thick and thin' means. [27th BCS]
 ✓ a) under all conditions
 b) to make thick and thin
 c) not dear in understanding
 d) of great density What is
- The meaning of 'White Elephant'? [26th, 30th BCS]
 a) An elephant of white colour
 b) A hoarders
 ✓ c) A very costly or troublesome possession
 d) A black marketer
- Maiden speech means — [24th, 26th BCS]
 a) Late speech b) Early speech
 c) Final speech ✓ d) First speech
- 'Out and out' means — [26th BCS]
 a) Not at all ✓ b) Thoroughly
 c) brave d) whole hearted
- The expression 'after one's own heart' means — [25th BCS]
 a) To be in low spirit b) With complete devotion
 ✓ c) To one's own liking d) To be in high spirit

- a) a very lot of b) very much of
c) very much ✓ d) a lot of
14. Choose the correct meaning: — [24th BCS]
He raised his eyebrow at my explanation.
✓ a) Show surprise or disapproval
b) Show agreement
c) Show happiness
d) Show indifference
15. A person whose 'head is in the clouds' is —. [23th BCS]
a) Proud ✓ b) a day dreamer
c) an aviator d) useless
16. Choose the appropriate meaning of the idiom 'Swan song'. [23th BCS]
a) First work ✓ b) Last work
c) Middle work d) Early work
17. When a person says he's 'all in', it means — [17th BCS]
✓ a) He is very tired b) He has arrived
c) He has finished packing d) He has got everything
18. The phrase 'in high spirits' means—. [17th BCS]
a) tensed b) cheerful
c) worried d) vibrant ✓
19. Which of the following is a correct proverb? [16th BCS]
✓ a) Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
b) Fools rush in where an angel fears to tread.
c) A fool rushes in where an angle fears to tread.
d) Fools rush in where the angels fear to tread.
20. You should show good manners in the company of young ladies. — Which is the appropriate phrase for the underlined expression above? [14th BCS]
✓ a) behave gently b) practice manners
c) behave yourself d) do not talk rudely
21. The invention of computer has turned over a new leaf in the history modern technology. Which of the following is nearest in meaning to the italicized idiom? [14th BCS]
a) created a new history b) began a new civilization
✓ c) opened a new chapter d) created a sensation
22. Not many people can commit such a heinous crime in cold blood. — What does the italicized idiom above mean? [14th BCS]
✓ a) in cool brain and calculated thought
b) so patiently and thoughtfully
c) so impatiently and thoughtlessly
d) stirred by sudden emotion
23. The condition of most slum dwellers is so miserable that it cannot be described in words. Which is the best phrase for the underlined expression above? [14th BCS]
✓ a) beggars description b) cuts to the quick
c) boils down to this d) keeps open house
24. The meaning of 'a round dozen' is----- .[14th BCS]
a) a little less than a dozen b) a little more than a dozen
✓ c) a full dozen d) round about a dozen
25. What is the meaning of 'Soft Soap'? [14th BCS]
✓ a) Flattery for self motives
b) To speak high of others
c) To speak high of others
d) To recognise other's good deeds
- a) A big speech b) Maiden speech
c) An unimportant speech ✓ d) A verbose speech
27. 'Dog days' means — [14th BCS]
a) a period of being carefree
b) a period of having youthful feelings
c) a period of misfortune
✓ d) hot weather
28. It is too difficult to 'tolerate' bad temper for long. — Which of following phrases best replaces 'tolerate' in the above sentence? [13th BCS]
a) cope up with ✓ b) put up with
c) stand up for d) pull on with
29. I have never seen such a slow couch like you. What does the idiom 'a slow coach' mean? [13th BCS]
a) an irresponsible person b) a careless person
c) a selfish person ✓ d) a very lazy person
30. 'Hold water' means — [13th BCS]
a) Keep water b) Drink water
✓ c) Bear examination d) Store water
31. In — nothing much happened at the meeting.
a) briefly b) a short
✓ c) short d) quick
32. "Lend me your ears" means.
a) let me check your ears
b) let me whisper into your ears
✓ c) listen to me
d) come close to me
33. The police questioned each witness in —.
a) return b) order
✓ c) turn d) silence
34. The player isn't fat; —, he's quite skinny.
a) in any case b) by rights
c) in practice ✓ d) on the contrary
35. 'To smell a rat'
a) to smell a bad smell ✓ b) to suspect a trick or deceit
c) to misunderstand d) to fall sick
36. 'To wash one's dirty linen in public'
a) to quarrel in the open
✓ b) to do some ugly work in public
c) to wash one's clothes in the open
d) to suffer from shortage of water
37. Choose the correct words: Mr. Rahman was — a gentleman.
a) Whole heartedly ✓ b) through and through
b) politely d) inside and outside
38. The meaning of "out of date" is —
✓ a) not in fashion b) spoiled
c) expired d) primitive
39. 'Fall into line' means--
a) honest b) brave
c) disagree ✓ d) agree
40. The meaning of the expression "bottom line"—
a) The end of a road
b) The last line of a book
c) The final step
✓ d) The essential point

Phrase & Idiom

Idiom কি?

Phrase এবং idiom-এর মধ্যে গঠনগত কোন পার্থক্য নেই; উভয়ে গুচ্ছশব্দ। কিন্তু অর্থগত বৈষম্য রয়েছে। Phrase আক্ষরিক অর্থ প্রকাশক, এবং idiom ভাবার্থ প্রকাশক। গঠনগত দিক বিবেচনায় সকল idiom-ই phrase কিন্তু অর্থগত দিক থেকে সকল idiom কখনো phrase নয়। স্মরণ্য যে, phrase and idiom কে একীভূত করে Idiomatic phrase বলা হয়। উল্লেখ্য, idiom শব্দের বাংলা আভিধানিক অর্থ 'বাগধারা'।

At a Glance (এক নজরে)

Noun phrase এর কাজ

- Verb এর subject হিসেবে: To tell a lie is a great sin.
- Verb এর object হিসেবে: Life is a bed of thorns.
- Preposition এর object হিসেবে: Truth shall prevail in the long run.
- Complement (সম্পূরক) হিসেবে: The lion is a ferocious animal.

Adverbial phrase এর কাজ

- Verb কে modify করে: Try heart and soul.
- Adjective কে modify করে: We were walking by the river side.
- Adverb কে modify করে: Chinese tourists came here now and then.

Adjective phrase এর কাজ

- Adjective phrase 'Noun' কে modify করে: The statue standing by the Liberty is the Statue of Liberty.
- He is well and good.

Prepositional phrase এর কাজ

- Prepositional phrase 'Noun' এর সাথে সম্পর্কায়ন করে: The patient is at the point of death.
- Prepositional phrase 'Pronoun' এর সাথে সম্পর্কায়ন করে: The convict stood in front of me.

Conjunctive phrase এর কাজ

- Conjunctive phrase দুটো Subject কে সংযুক্ত করে: He as well as his brother is ill.
- Conjunctive phrase দুটো Sentence কে সংযুক্ত করে: Omar the great helped the poor as much as he could.

Participle phrase এর কাজ

- Present participle হিসেবে কাজ করে: Rain falling on the roof makes a noise.
- Past participle হিসেবে কাজ করে: Fire workers saw a burnt child in the shed.

Some Important Idiomatic Phrases

A

All at once : (suddenly, হঠাৎ)

At daggers drawn : (at enmity, বিবাদমান অবস্থায়)

At the eleventh hour : (last moment, শেষ মুহূর্তে)

A host in oneself : (alone person worth of many, একাই একশ)

Above one's station : (higher than one's social class or position in society, পদমর্যাদার বাইরে)

Important Questions

- Idiom 'a bed of roses' means—
 (a) full of roses (b) comfortable
 (c) sunny (d) nice
- he correct meaning of "a man of letters" is -
 (a) a postman (b) a scholar
 (c) a bad man (d) a good man
- 'All at once' means—
 (a) Quickly (b) Slowly
 (c) Suddenly (d) Gradually
- 'At daggers drawn' means -
 (a) to be in a state of friendship
 (b) to be in a state of understanding
 (c) to be in a state of uneasiness
 (d) to be in a state of hostility

B

Black sheep : (a man of bad reputation, কুলাঙ্গার)

By all means : (in every way, certainly, absolutely, নিশ্চয়ই, সর্বতোভাবে)

By fits and starts : (impulsively and irregularly; unevenly; with much stopping and starting, অনিয়মিতভাবে)

Between and between : (undecided; not settled, সিদ্ধান্তবিহীন)

Bull in a China shop : (a reckless destroyer, নন্দন কাননের দানব)

By degrees : (gradually, একটু একটু করে)

Important Questions

- 'Black sheep' এর অর্থ হচ্ছে—
 (a) A sheep of black colour (b) Big sheep
 (c) Wicked man (d) Costly sheep
- 'By all means'-টির অর্থ হচ্ছে—
 (a) Meaningless (b) Meaninfu
 (c) Certainly (d) Certainty
- Point out the correct meaning of the phrase 'by fits and starts'.
 (a) at irregular intervals (b) at regular intervals
 (c) suddenly (d) at high speed

C

Carry the day : (to win, জয়লাভ করা)

Cut to the quick : (be hurt, মর্মান্বিত হওয়া)

Cut and dry : (already decided পূর্বেই স্থিরকৃত)

Come to the point : (to rich the important part, আসল কথায় আসা)

Cloak-and-dagger : (involving secrecy and plotting, গোপনীয় ও ষড়যন্ত্রে সম্পৃক্ততা)

Chip of the old block : (a worthy son of a worthy father, বাপকা বেটা)

Important Questions

- The expression "cats and dogs" means—
 (a) enmity (b) heavy
 (c) fighting (d) light
- "Carry the day" means -
 (a) win (b) defeat
 (c) loose the day (d) none
- "Cut to the quick" means -
 (a) to cut into two pieces (b) to cut quickly
 (c) to cut at a reasonable speed (d) to hurt intensely
- 'Cut and dry' means—
 (a) secret (b) already decided

Dead letter: [Law not in force, অচল]

Dog's meat: (কুকুরের খাদ্য)

Dog-in-the manger policy: (unnecessarily obstructing others, অকারণে অন্যের অসুবিধা করার নীতি)

Draw a blank: (to get no response; to find nothing, সাড়া না পাওয়া বা খুঁজে না পাওয়া)

Die out Or die away; die off Or die down:

1. (to go slowly to an end; to subside. বিস্মরিত হওয়া)

2. (to die one by one until all are dead, একের পর এক মৃত্যুবরণ করা) [for a group of living things]

Do away with: (to kill, হত্যা করা, রহিত করা)

Important Questions

1. It was his constant prayer that he might die in harness.

- ✓ ক die in business খ die in peace
গ die in bed ঘ die in honour

2. Dog days means — [১৪তম বিসিএস পরীক্ষা]

- ক a period of being carefree
খ a period of having youthful fleings
গ a period of misfortune
✓ ঘ hot weather

3. The idiom 'Dead letter' এর অর্থ।

- ক Bad letter খ Old letter
✓ গ Law not in force
ঘ Letter written by unknown person

4. Dog's meat— এর অর্থ কি?

- ক কুকুরের মাংস ✓ খ কুকুরের খাদ্য
গ আবর্জনা ঘ বর্জ্য পদার্থ

E

Ended in Fiasco: (Complete failure, সম্পূর্ণ ব্যর্থতা)

Eagle eye: (careful attention; an intently watchful eye, তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি) [From the sharp eyesight of the eagle.]

Eat humble pie: (to act very humbly, especially when one is shown to be wrong, অপমান হজম করে ক্ষমা চাওয়া)

Elbow-grease: (physical exertion; hard work, কঠোর পরিশ্রম) [As if lubricating one's elbow would make more efficient.]

Every other day: (on alternate days, একদিন অন্তর একদিন)

Eye - wash: (something said or done to deceive a person, কাউকে প্রতারণা করার জন্য কিছু করা বা বলা)

Important Questions

1. 'End in smoke' means -

- ক to be burnt খ to be reduced to ashes
গ to head to the fire ✓ ঘ end in nothing

2. My uncle sees me every now and again.

- ক daily খ rarely
✓ গ occasionally ঘ frequently

3. 'Ended in Fiasco' means [থানা সহকারী শিক্ষা অফিসার পরীক্ষা - '০৬]

- ✓ ক Complete failure খ On the verge of failure
গ Yet to be failure ঘ None of them

F.

Fair and square: (honest and just, সৎ)

Fair weather friend: (friend of good time, সুসময়ের বন্ধু)

Fall a prey to: (to fall a victim to, শিকারে পরিণত হওয়া)

Fall about: (to laugh heartily, হাসি-হাসি করা)

Fall flat [on one's face] Or fall flat [on its face]: (to be completely unsuccessful, সম্পূর্ণ ব্যর্থ হওয়া)

Fall foul of: (to quarrel, কলহ করা)

Important Questions

1. 'Few and far between' means—

- ক too far খ in between
✓ গ rarely ঘ long distance

2. He comes to me from—

- ক time immemorial খ bad to worse
✓ গ time to time ঘ head to foot

3. I prefer to talk to people face to face rather than to talk on the phone.

- ✓ ক in person খ watching them
গ facing them ঘ looking at them
E. None of them

4. 'For good' means—

- ক For betterment ✓ খ Permanently
গ For the time being ঘ For future prosperity

G

Gala day: (a day of gaiety and festivity, আনন্দোৎসবের দিন)

Get a red face: (to blush from embarrassment, লজ্জায় আরক্তিম হওয়া)

Get around:

1. (to be experienced; to know a lot about life, অভিজ্ঞতা অর্জন করা) [Use with caution—especially with females—since this can also refer to sexual experience.]

Robin knows a lot about western lifestyle. He gets around.

2. (to move around, to go from place to place, এক স্থান হতে অন্য স্থানে যাওয়া)

Get the better of: (to gain superiority over, অধিক প্রাধান্য লাভ করা)

Get the brush-off: (to be ignored or sent away; to be rejected, প্রত্যাখ্যাত হওয়া)

Get wind of: (to hear about something; to receive information about something, শোনা, তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা)

Important Questions

1. 'Go to the dogs' means—

- ক be estimated খ be agreed
ক be blamed ✓ ঘ be ruined

2. I would give my right arm if I could get tickets for that concert.

- ক do absolutely anything
খ do something stupid
✓ গ do something dangerous
ঘ do 'nothing'
E. none of them

3. If you give me a hand, then I shall be able to finish more quickly.

- ক taken my hand খ take my fingers
ক pick me up ঘ pull me up

✓ E. help me.

4. I know nothing about the language, it is all — to me.

- ক English খ Bengali
✓ গ Greek ঘ Hindi

H

Hard and fast : (specific, fixed, বাধা-ধরা)

Hold water : (to stand scrutiny, to be able to be proved, পরীক্ষায় উত্তরায়ে যাওয়া)

Hotch-potch : (to make a mess, জগাখিচ্চুড়ি, বিশৃঙ্খলা)

Hue and cry : (a loud public protest or opposition, শোরগোল)

Hush money : (money given as bribe to hush up matter, ঘুস)

Hole and corner : (secret, গোপন বা রহস্যপূর্ণ)

Important Questions

- 'Hard up' means—
 (a) better off (b) will placed
 (c) rich (d) with insufficient money
- 'Hard and fast'—Phrase-টির অর্থ কি?
 (a) Easy matter (b) Difficult matter
 (c) Fixed (d) Loose
- Hold water—
 (a) keep water (b) pour water
 (c) bear examination (d) drink water
- What is the meaning of 'hang about'?
 (a) lag behind (b) keep aloof
 (c) Loiter about (d) Remain away

I

In lieu of : (in stead of, in place of something, পরিবর্তে)

In case of : (in the event of something; if something happens, হেতু বা কারণে)

In a nutshell : (in short, briefly, সংক্ষেপে)

In vain : (for no purpose; with no success, উদ্দেশ্যবিহীন, ব্যর্থ)

In view of : (in consideration মত, বিবেচনায়)

In vogue : (current, in fashion, প্রচলিত)

Important Questions

- The idiom 'In black and white' এর অর্থ—
 (a) Temporary (b) False
 (c) Verbally (d) In writing
- In black and white— অর্থ কি?
 (a) সাদা ও কালোয় (b) কাগজে-কলমে
 (c) বর্ণ বৈষম্য (d) কালো ও সাদায়
- Rana decided to pursue his career in developmental field in lieu of sitting in his father's business.
 (a) in accordance (b) undermining
 (c) in stead of (d) along with
- In case — fire, leave the building. [২৬তম বিসিএস পরীক্ষা]
 (a) see (b) find
 (c) of (d) on

J

Jam tomorrow : (good things in the future, ভবিষ্যতের শুভ ঘটনা তবে কখনই তা সম্ভবপর নয়) [It is suggested that the future never comes.]

Jaundiced eye (biased views, পক্ষপাত দৃষ্টি দৃষ্টি) "

Jekyll and Hyde : (someone with both an evil and a good personality, দ্বৈতসত্তা) [From The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson.]

Joking apart : (being serious for a moment; in all seriousness, ক্ষণকালের জন্য ঐকান্তিক)

Jump the gun : (to start before the starting signal (গুলি ছোঁড়ার সংকেতের পূর্বে দৌড় শুরু করা) [Originally used in sports contests which are started by firing a gun]

K

Keep a good table : (to be hospitable, অতিথি সেবাপরায়ণ হওয়া)

Keep abreast of (be knowledgeable, to keep pace with others, ওয়াকিবহাল বা সমান তালে থাকা) :

Keep an/one's eye out : (to watch for the arrival or appearance, আগমন বা আবির্ভাবের প্রতি নজর রাখা)

Keep body and soul together : (to keep alive hardly, কৌশলমতে বেঁচে থাকা)

Keep house : (to manage the household, গৃহের তত্ত্বাবধান করা)

Kiss the dust : (to die, to surrender, নিহত হওয়া, বিজয়ীর কাছে নত হওয়া)

Know no bounds : (to be boundless, সীমাহীন হওয়া)

Important Questions

- All my — left me.
 (a) kith and kin (b) friends and relative
 (c) enemies and friends (d) beloved
- 'Keep your nose out of something' means—
 (a) to avoid (b) to interfere
 (c) not to smell (d) be controlled

L

Lame excuse : (bad plea, বাজে ওজর, বাজে অজুহাত)

Land a blow : (to strike with the hand or fist, হাত দ্বারা আঘাত করা, ঘুষি মারা)

Landslide victory : (a victory by a large margin; a very substantial victory, ভূমিধস বিজয়/বিশাল ব্যবধানে জয়লাভ করা)[particularly in an election]

Lay heads together : (to confer closely, একত্রে পরামর্শ করা)

Lay waste : (to devastate, বিধ্বস্ত করা)

Lead by the nose : (to control completely, নাকে দড়ি দিয়ে ঘুরানো)

Important Questions

- 'Loaves and fishes'—phrase-টি অর্থ হল—
 (a) Personal gains (b) Personal loss
 (c) Bread with fishes (d) None
- 'Live from hand to mouth' means in Bangla—
 (a) হাত দিয়ে মুখে খাবার দেওয়া (b) মুখ দিয়ে হাত চেটে খাওয়া
 (c) দিন আনে দিন খায় (d) হাত ও মুখের জন্য খাওয়া
- If we want concrete proof, we are looking for — [২১তম বিসিএস পরীক্ষা]
 (a) clear evidence (b) building material
 (c) a cement mixer (d) something to cover a path

M

Make good : (to succeed in one's career; to be successful, সফল হওয়া)

Mug's game : (a thing which only foolish people would become involved in, নির্বোধের কাজ)

Muster strong : (to gather in a large number, জমায়েত হওয়া)

Man of letters : (learned man, writer, বিদ্বান, সাহিত্যিক)

Man of parts : (a talented person, মেধাবী ব্যক্তি)

Man about town : (a fashionable man who leads a sophisticated life, কেতাদুরস্ত ব্যক্তি, যিনি স্পর্শকাতর জীবনযাপনে অভ্যস্ত)

Man in the moon : (impossible or invisible thing, অমাবস্যার চাঁদ)

Such an important work cannot be done by a man in the moon

Man in the street : (the ordinary person, নগণ্য ব্যক্তি)

Important Questions

- You should try to make good your loss. The underlined phrase means—**
 (a) be better (b) to make one's good
 (c) take into confidence ✓ (d) compensation
- 'Modus Operandi' means—**
 (a) failed operation ✓ (b) method of operation
 (c) opera song (d) suitable object
- 'Make after' means —**
 (a) to make something like some other thing
 (b) to be not much different
 ✓ (c) follow quickly (d) attack quickly

N

Neck and crop : (completely, সম্পূর্ণভাবে)

Neck and neck : (exactly even, especially in a race or a contest, প্রবল প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা, সমানে সমানে)

Neither fish nor fowl : (not any recognizable thing, এটাও না, ওটাও না, উদ্ভট কিছু)

None the less : (in spite of that, তা সত্ত্বেও) :

Not cricket : (unfair, অন্যায়)

Not hold water : (to make no sense; to be illogical, যুক্তিতে কুলিয়ে না পারা) [Said of ideas or arguments. It means that the idea has holes in it.]

Important Questions

- The idiom 'Nip in the bud' এর অর্থ—**
 (a) Bed of rose (b) Beginning
 (c) Rare-up ✓ (d) Destroy at the very beginning
- Choose the best end for the sentence :
 Every time he lights a cigarette, I tell him it's another—.**
 (a) thorn in the flesh (b) storm in a tea cup
 ✓ (c) nail in his coffin (d) spoke in his wheel
- Bad habits should be nipped in the bud. The underlined phrase means—**
 ✓ (a) to be stopped in the beginning
 (b) crop up
 (c) to shun
 (d) to be cultivated

O

Once in a blue moon: (rarely or never, কালেভদ্রে) :

Over head and ears : (deeply involved, ডুবুডুবু, ঘনিষ্ঠ সম্পর্ক)

Out of pocket : (a loser, টাকা কড়িহীন, কর্দরকহীন)

Out of doors : (in or into the open air, খোলা জায়গায়)

Out of gear : (out of order, অচল)

One and all : (everyone and separately, প্রত্যেকে)

Open secret : (secret known to all, যে গুপ্ত রহস্য সবারই জানা)

Important Questions

- 'Out and out' means —** [১১তম বিসিএস পরীক্ষা] [১৬তম বিসিএস পরীক্ষা]
 (a) Not at all (b) Man of outside
 (c) To the last ✓ (d) Thoroughly
- "Once in a blue moon" means—**
 (a) very often (b) full moon night
 (c) on a moon-lit night ✓ (d) very rarely
- Find out the meaning of the phrase—"Over head and ears"**
 (a) Emotionally (b) Doubtfully
 ✓ (c) Deeply (d) Mostly
- What you say is quite —**
 (a) out of doors ✓ (b) out of place
 (c) out of sorts (d) out of work

P

Prevail upon : (is to persuade, বুঝিয়ে রাজি করান)

Pros and cons : (the arguments urged for and against a thing, argument in-favour and against, পক্ষের ও বিপক্ষের যুক্তি)

Palmy days : (days of prosperity, সুসময়)

Parrot-fashion : (without understanding the meaning of what one has learnt, is saying etc, তোতা পাখির মত কায়দা)

Part and parcel : (an integral part, অপরিহার্য অংশ)

Perish the thought : (Do not even consider thinking of something, চিন্তা করা উচিত নয় এমন)

Pick holes in : (find fault with, দোষ ধরা)

Important Questions

- He refused — to help me.**
 ✓ (a) point blank (b) in good faith
 (c) out and out (d) by no means
- It is too difficult to tolerate bad temper for long. Which of the following phrases does replace 'tolerate' in the above sentence?** [১৩তম বিসিএস পরীক্ষা]
 ✓ (a) put up with (b) cope with
 (c) pull on with (d) stand up for
- 'prior to' means—** [২৭তম বিসিএস পরীক্ষা]
 (a) after ✓ (b) before
 (c) immediately (d) during the period of
- As this is his first job he will have to put up with the inconvenience.**
 ✓ (a) endure (b) adapt
 (c) overcome (d) avoid
 E. None of these

R

Rag day : (a funny and charming day of college life, কলেজ পড়ার হৈচৈপূর্ণ দিন)

Rank and file :

- (regular soldier, not the officers, সাধারণ সৈনিক)
- (the members of a group, not the leaders, সাধারণের জোট)

Ready money : (cash, নগদ টাকা)

Ring the changes : (to do or arrange things in different ways to achieve variety, বৈচিত্র্যের জন্য ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ভাবে উপস্থাপন করা)

Rise up to the occasion : (to try extra hard to do the task, ঘটনার সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে কর্মতৎপর হওয়া)

Road-hog : (someone who drives carelessly and selfishly, স্বার্থপর ও অবিবেচকের মত চালানো, অবিবেচক চালক)

Important Questions

1. 'Right and left' means—
✓ (a) indiscriminately (b) quickly
(c) carefully (d) right and wrong
2. Red-letter day' means -
(a) day written in red letters
(b) day on which red flags are hoisted
(c) day on which processions are organized
✓ (d) A day of rejoicing
3. What is the meaning of 'run riot'? [সহকারী গবেষণা অফিসার (জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়) পদে নিয়োগ পরীক্ষা- '০৬]
✓ (a) Behave in a lawless way
(b) Behave in a good way
(c) Behave in a lawful way
(d) Behave in a legal way
4. Lutfa goes on helping everyone without saying anything for the rainy day. Here the rainy day indicates—
(a) a day with rains (b) a day with cold weather
(c) a day with hot weather ✓ (d) a difficult day

S

Slow coach : (a person who is slow in action, শ্রুত বা ধীর স্বভাববিশিষ্ট লোক)

Stir up a hornets' nest : (to create trouble or difficulties, বামেলা পাকানো)

Storm in a tea-pot : (to uproar about practically nothing, তুচ্ছ বিষয়ে প্রচণ্ড বিক্ষোভ)

Stone's throw away : (a short distance; a relatively short distance, অতি নিকটে)

Square deal : (a fair and honest transaction; fair treatment, স্বচ্ছ বিনিময় বা লেনদেন)

Square meal : (full meal, filling meal, পেটভরা আহার)

Stand to : (to stick to, অবিচলিতভাবে লেগে থাকা)

Snake in the grass : (a secret foe, a low and deceitful person, গুস্ত শত্রু)

Important Questions

1. I've never seen such a 'slow coach' like you. Here 'slow-coach' means—
(a) an irresponsible person (b) a careless person
✓ (c) a very lazy person (d) an unthoughtful person
2. Idiom 'silver lining' means—
✓ (a) hope (b) white line
(c) silver plated (d) white colour
3. You should show good manners in the company of young ladies. Which is the appropriate phrase for the underlined expression above? [১৪তম বিশেষ বিসিএস পরীক্ষা]
✓ (a) behave gently (b) practise manners
(c) behave yourself (d) do not talk rudely

T

Tittle-tattle : (idle gossip, অলস খোশগল্প)

Through thick and thin : (every way and every time, বিপদে আপদে সব অবস্থাতেই)

Always be with your friends through thick and thin.

Through and through : (completely, সম্পূর্ণভাবে)

Ten to one : (very likely, খুব সম্ভব)

The dogs of war : (devastating activities, রক্তপাত ও ধ্বংসলীলা)

The heavens open. : (it started to rain heavily. মুঘলধারে বৃষ্টি হওয়া)

The three R's : (elementary education, প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা)

Important Questions

1. The idiom 'Tooth and nail' Fr Igt—
(a) Beautiful (b) Precise
✓ (c) Completely (d) Incompletely
2. What is the meaning of the word 'tittle-tattle'?
(a) Important talk ✓ (b) Gossip
(c) Anger (d) Debate
3. 'Through thick and thin' means— [২৭তম বিসিএস পরীক্ষা]
✓ (a) under all conditions (b) to make thick and thin
(c) to clear understanding (d) of great density
4. Choose the correct words:
Mrs. Alam was — a great woman.
(a) head and heart (b) ins and outs
✓ (c) through and through (d) far out wide

U

Under a cloud : (to be suspected of something, সন্দেহজনক, সন্দেহভাজন)

Under one's very nose : (in one's presence, কারো উপস্থিতিতে)

Up a blind alley : (at a dead end; on a route that leads nowhere, গোলকধাঁধা, দিশেহারা)

Up a gum-tree : (in a difficult situation and unable to get out., জটিল সমস্যা, ভয়াবহ পরিস্থিতি)

Up and doing : (active and lively, কর্মঠ বা চঞ্চল এবং প্রাণবন্ত)

Important Questions

1. Which one means 'unlimited power'?
(a) Omnipresent (b) Omniscient
✓ (c) Omnipotent (d) Omnibus
2. He is up to his ears in work and cannot possibly see you now.
(a) very interested in ✓ (b) fully occupied with
(c) not involved with (d) concerned with
3. Choose the best synonym for the underlined words.
What are those boys talking about? I wonder what they're up to.
(a) standing on (b) climbing up
✓ (c) planning to do (d) arguing about
E. troubled with

V

Vanish into thin air : (to disappear without leaving a trace, চিহ্ন না রেখে অদৃশ্য হয়ে যাওয়া)

Vexed question : (a difficult problem about which there is a lot of discussion without a solution being found, এমন সমস্যা যার সমাধান সহজসাধ্য নয়)

Important Questions

1. "Value judgement" means—

- Ⓐ valuable judgement
- Ⓑ judgement about price
- Ⓒ famous judgement
- ✓ Ⓓ judgement based on personal views.

W

White elephant : (something which is useless and which is either a nuisance or expensive to keep up, অত্যন্ত ব্যয়বহুল)

With flying colours : (easily and excellently, সহজে ও চমৎকারভাবে)

With a view to Or With an eye to : (with the intention of doing something, উদ্দেশ্যে)

Well-to-do : (অবস্থাপন্ন)

Well up : (skilled, দক্ষ)

Important Questions

1. What is the meaning of 'white elephant'? [১০/২৪ম বিসিএস পরীক্ষা]

- Ⓐ An elephant of white colour
- Ⓑ A black marketer
- ✓ Ⓒ A very costly or troublesome possession
- Ⓓ A hoarder

2. 'With flying colours' means—

- Ⓐ flying bird
- ✓ Ⓑ victoriously
- Ⓒ colourful
- Ⓓ aimlessly

3. He went to the market with a view to — a book.

- Ⓐ bought
- Ⓑ buy
- ✓ Ⓒ buying
- Ⓓ about

Y.

Yeoman's service : (valuable help, মূল্যবান সাহায্য)

Important Questions

1. Choose the appropriate meaning of the underlined idioms : Mowlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani has done Yeoman's service to the country.

- Ⓐ An adventurous service
- ✓ Ⓑ Render a valuable service
- Ⓒ Render an ordinary service
- Ⓓ Agitate the people
- E. None of these

Lecture No - 3

Subject + Verb Agreement

Latin Syntax-এর ইংরেজি রূপ Syntax যার বাংলা অভিধানিক অর্থ বাক্য গঠন পদ্ধতি। Syntax হচ্ছে: বাক্যে শব্দ বিন্যাস পদ্ধতি যা আবার তিনটি নিয়মে আবদ্ধ:

1. Laws of Agreement (Subject ও verb-এর সময়)
2. Laws of Arrangement (বাক্যে Subject-এর অবস্থান) ও
3. Laws of Government (বাক্যে এক word কর্তৃক অন্য word-এর নিয়ন্ত্রণ)

তাহলে দেখা যাচ্ছে, Syntax এর কাজ তিনটি। বাক্যে—

- (i) Subject ও verb-এর সময় সাধন করা। যেমন—
কোন Sentence-এর verb তার Subject-এর Number, Person ও Tense অনুযায়ী নির্ধারিত হয়। অর্থাৎ Sentence-টির Subject 'Singular' হলে verb-ও তাই হবে, আবার 'Plural' হলে verb-ও তাই হবে।

Brazil has won the World Cup four times.

- (ii) বাক্যে Subject-এর অবস্থান নির্দিষ্ট করণ, যেমন—

একই Sentence-এ 1st, 2nd ও 3rd person কর্তা হিসেবে ইতিবাচক কাজে নিযুক্ত থাকলে প্রথমে 2nd তারপর 3rd এবং পরিশেষে 1st লিখতে হয়।

You, he and I are invited. (231)

কিন্তু দোষ স্বীকার করা বুঝালে 123 অনুসারে person সাজাতে হবে।

I, you and he are guilty.

- (iii) বাক্যে এক word-এর উপর অপর word-এর কর্তৃত্ব স্থাপন করে দেয়া। যেমন—

object-এর উপর transitive verb বা preposition-এর কর্তৃত্ব, প্রভাব বা সম্বন্ধকে government বলে। transitive verb বা preposition এর object-এর পরে বসে।

He gave me a bouquet of flowers.

He was in the room when I entered.

কিন্তু object যদি interrogative বা relative pronoun হয়, তবে তা transitive verb বা preposition-এর পূর্বে বসে।

Whom do you want?

What is it for?

He is the man whom I want.

Subject-verb Agreement কি?

Syntax-এর তিনটি উপদানের একটি Subject-verb Agreement; Syntax হচ্ছে বাক্যে শব্দ বিন্যাস পদ্ধতি। আবার, Subject-verb Agreement হচ্ছে: বাক্যে Subject-এর সাথে verb কিভাবে সমন্বিত হবে। তাহলে দেখা যাচ্ছে, Subject-verb Agreement বাক্যে শব্দের সঠিক বিন্যাসে সহায়তা করে। অতএব, সকল Subject-verb Agreement হবে Syntax। কিন্তু সকল Syntax সবসময় Subject-verb Agreement নাও হতে পারে। অনেকে এ দুটো ব্যাকরণিক উপাদানকে একই মনে করে থাকে। কিন্তু প্রকৃতপক্ষে পার্থক্য একটু আছে যা আগেই বলা হলো।

Rule -1: একটি Singular subject একটি Singular verb এবং একটি plural subject একটি plural verb গ্রহণ করে। যেমন—

He is a good man.

They are happy.

Rule- 2 : যদি verb টি দ্বারা ইচ্ছা, অনিশ্চয়তা, সন্ধান বা শর্ত প্রকাশ করা হয় (subjective mood). তাহলে Singular subject plural verb গ্রহণ করবে।

If I were a child again.

I wish you were here.

If the story were true, what would it matter?

Rule-3 : দুই বা ততোধিক noun বা pronoun and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে তাদের পরে ব্যবহৃত verb এবং pronoun plural number হয়। যেমন-
Zahin and Jamal have done their works.

Zima and Zahin are always harry.

Rule-4 : কিন্তু And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুই বা দুইয়ের অধিক singular noun যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে সেক্ষেত্রে verb এর singular number হয়। যেমন -

The headmaster and the secretary of the school was present in the meeting.

Rule -5 : And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুই বা দুইয়ের অধিক noun যদি পৃথক পৃথক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায় সেক্ষেত্রে verb এর

plural number হয় কিন্তু প্রত্যেকটি noun এর পূর্বে the বসে। যেমন-
The headmaster and the secretary of the school were present in the meeting.

Rule-6 : কিন্তু singular noun সব সময়ই and যুক্ত হয়ে জোড়ায় জোড়ায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। এ রকম noun কে parcel subject বলে। এরূপ parcel subject এর সাথে singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন :
My name and address is given below.

Bread and butter is my favorite food.

Time and tide waits for none.

Rule-7 : And দ্বারা যুক্ত একাধিক singular subject এর পূর্বে যদি each, every বা no ব্যবহার হয়। সেক্ষেত্রে

তাদের পূর্ববর্তী verb এর singular number হয়। যেমন-

Each boy and each girl has not a prize.

No teacher and no student attend the class.

Every man and every women was present in the meeting.

Rule-8 : And দ্বারা যুক্ত একাধিক singular বা plural subject এর ক্ষেত্রে and এর পূর্ববর্তী subject এর পূর্বে no বা not ব্যবহৃত হলে and এর পূর্ববর্তী subject এর number ও person অনুসারে verb এর number নির্ধারিত হয়। যেমন-

-Sakina and not his friends has done this.

-You and not Zaman are responsible for it.

Rule -9 : And এর দুই পাশে সম্পর্ক থাকলে হবে is

And এর দুই পাশে সম্পর্ক না থাকলে হবে are

Ex : Zahid and Zhima (am/is/are)

Gold and ornament (am/is/are)

The horse and carriage (am/is/are)

Rule-10 : Conjunction গুলো যেমন as well (এবং) as well a, with, together, along with (সাথে) including থাকলে conjunction এর আগের sub টিকে base করে verb হবে। যেমন :

I +	As well	+ she + am/is/are
	as well as	
	with	
	together with	
	A long with	
	Including	
	A complained by (সাথে)	

Rule -11 : Conjunction হিসেবে যদি or, nor, but also হয় তাহলে পরে sub অনুযায়ী verb বসে।

I +	or	+ she + am/is/are
	nor	
	but	
	also	

Rule -12 : যদি The number + V (s) is [verb singular হবে]
যদি A number + V (p) are (verb plural হবে)

A number of এর পরে plural noun এবং plural number ব্যবহৃত হয়। পক্ষান্তরে The number of এর পরে plural noun এবং singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

- A number of students were absent is the class.

- The number of members in the meting was fifty.

Rule -13:

The +	group	+ are leading different style of life.
	team	
	class	
	family	
	committee	
	congress	
The +	Jury	+ is leading seine style of life.

* বাক্যাংশটির যদি একাংশ বুঝায় তাহলে verb singular হবে। যদি ভিন্ন বুঝায় তাহলে plural হবে।

Rule-14 : A few, all, few, both, the few, very few, the very few, most, many, a many যদি sub হিসেবে থাকে তাহলে verb plural হবে।

A few	+ Verb (plural)

Rule - 15 : little, the little, very little, the very little, everybody, everyone, either, each, wither, someone, somebody এগুলো subject হলে verb সব সময় singular হবে।

little	+ verb (singular)

Rule -16 : দৈর্ঘ্য প্রস্থ বুঝালে V(s) হবে কিন্তু 2/3 হলে are হবে।

Rule-17 :

any	+ Verb (singular)

অর্থাৎ উপরোক্ত word গুলো যদি Sub হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে verb singular হবে।

Rule-18 : Noun of এর পরে ব্যবহৃত noun বা pronoun এর plural number হয়। কিন্তু verb singular বা plural উভয়ই হতে পারে।

যেমন- None of boys is/are intelligent

None of them is/are alive now.

None of the guest want/wants to stay.

None of us speak/speaks English.

Rule-19 : Optative sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে bless, live, help, save ইত্যাদি verb এর সাথে third person এ s বা es যোগ হয় না।

-God save the king (not saves)

-Long live the king, Allah bless you.

Rule-20 : দুটির একটিকে বুঝাতে Either ----- or এবং Neither ----- nor ব্যবহৃত হলে Either ----- or বা Neither ----- nor এর পরবর্তী noun ও pronoun এর number ও person অনুসারে verb নির্ধারিত হয়।

-Neither Karim nor Rahim is intelligent

-Either Rafiq or his friends have done this.

Rule-21 : Not only ----- but also দ্বারা দুটি subject যুক্ত subject এর number অনুসারে verb এর number নির্ধারিত হয়।

-Not only she but also her sisters have been married.

-Not only Kamal but also his friends are buying the house.

Rule-22 : Nothing + but এর singular বা plural যে কোন noun বসতে পারে। কিন্তু উভয় ক্ষেত্রে verb হবে singular number.

-There is nothing but Miserere in life.

-Nothing but shown is seen everywhere.

Rule-23 : 1st person, 2nd person ও 3rd person কোন sentence -এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে সেক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে 2nd person পরে যথাক্রমে 3rd person ও 1st person বসে এবং verb এর plural number হয়। You, he and I are happy

Rule-24 : কিন্তু subject এর বক্তব্য দ্বারা যদি 1st person দোষ স্বীকার বুঝায় সেক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে 1st person ও পরে যথাক্রমে 2nd person ও 3rd person বসে এবং verb এর plural number.

-I you and Kamal are guilty.

Rule-25 : Collective noun যদি কোন একটি সমষ্টিকে বুঝায় সেক্ষেত্রে তার পরবর্তী verb এর singular number হয়। কিন্তু collective noun যদি একটি অখণ্ড সমষ্টিকে না বুঝায় যদি প্রত্যেককে পৃথক পৃথক ভাবে বুঝায় সেক্ষেত্রে verb -এর plural number হয়।

-The committee was unanimous in its decision.

-The committee were divided in their opinions.

Rule-26 : Singular collective noun + of + plural noun যোগে গঠিত sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে verb এর singular number বসে।

A set of Books has been bought.

A bounce of keys is lying there.

Rule-27 :

king of sort of type of	+ noun + V (s)
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অর্থ “ they singular noun and the verb often them is singular.

Rule-28 : Adjective এর the পূর্বে যদি উহা subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হবে। তাহলে তার পরবর্তী verb plural number হয়।

The peasantry of Bangladesh are poor

The virtuous are always happy.

The poor are born to suffer.

Rule-29 : Each of, either of, neither of, one of, the use of, quality of এদের পরে Plural noun বা pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু verb এর singular বা plural যে কোনটি হতে পারে। তবে singular verb is more formal than plural verb. যেমন-

Rina is one of the girls who knows English well.

Each of the boys was present in the meeting.

N.B. : Each এর পূর্বে যদি plural noun বা pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয় সেক্ষেত্রে plural verb বলে। যেমন-

They each have a problem. We each have an umbrella.

Rule-30 : More than এর পর singular noun ব্যবহৃত হলে verb হবে singular এবং plural noun ব্যবহৃত হলে verb হবে plural। যেমন-

-More than one boy is allowed to come.

More than two boys are allowed to come.

Rule-31 : many এর পর a বা on ব্যবহৃত হলে verb হবে singular আর 'many'র পূর্বে a ব্যবহৃত হলে many এর পরবর্তী noun ও verb হবে plural.

-Many a men was present in the meeting.

-A great many books were lost yesterday.

Rule-32 : More + plural noun + than এর সাথে সম সময় one plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

-More books than one have been bought.

-More boys than one were present.

Rule-33 : A number of এর পরে plural noun এবং plural number ব্যবহৃত হয়। পক্ষান্তরে The number of এর পরে plural noun এবং singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

-A number of students were absent in the class.

-The number of members in the meeting was fifty.

Rule-34 : Relative pronoun এর antecedent এর number ও person relative pronoun এর পরবর্তী verb নির্ধারিত হয়। যেমন-

-It is I, who am to blame.

-There are the pears which have been bought.

Rule-35 : After, what এবং which এর পরে singular noun এর সাথে singular verb এবং plural noun এর সাথে plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

-What/Which day is convenient?

-What/Which days are convenient?

Rule-36 : অবাস্তব কোন ইচ্ছা বা কামনা প্রকাশ করতে শর্তমূলক বাক্যে singular subject সাথে plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

-If I were a bird I would fly in the sky.

-If I were a king I would help the poor.

Rule-37 : Plural unit of words যা ওজন দূরত্ব পরিমাণ বা পরিমানের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত কোন sentence এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। সে ক্ষেত্রে subjects plural number হওয়া সত্ত্বেও verb এর singular number হয়। যেমন-

-Eighty kilograms is a heavy weight.

Rule-38 : Mathematical দুটি সংখ্যা এবং মধ্যে যোগ বিয়োগ গুণ বা ভাগ বোঝাতে এসে সাথে singular বা plural verb উভয়ই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন-

-Ten plus ten is/are twenty

-Ten times five is/are fifty

-Ten divided by two is/are five.

Rule-39 : Aristocracy, cattle, nobility, poultry, folk, gentry ইত্যাদি noun গুলো দেখতে singular কিন্তু মূলত এরা plural এবং এদের পরে plural verb বসে।

-Cattle are grazing in the field

-The peasantry of Bangladesh are poor.

Rule-40 : Mathematics, physics, news, gallows, politics ইত্যাদি noun গুলো দেখতে plural হলেও এরা মূলত singular এদের পরে singular verb বসে। যেমন-

-Physics is an interesting subject.

-Mathematics is my favorite subject.

-The news is very important to me.

Rule-41 : কোন noun এর পূর্বে যদি নির্দিষ্ট সংজ্ঞাবাচক adjective যেমন- dozen pair, hundred, thousand ইত্যাদি থাকে তাহলে তাদের পরবর্তী verb এর singular number হয়। যেমন-

-There is a pain of binds in the cage.

-A thousand of taka is a big amount.

Rule-42 : কোন noun এর পূর্বে যদি নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাবাচক adjective যেমন- dozen, pair, hundred, thousand ইত্যাদি থাকে তাহলে তাদের পরবর্তী verb এর singular number হয়। যেমন-
-There is a pair of birds in the cage.
-One dozen of banana is enough for us.

Rule-43 : যদি কোন preposition এর আগে এবং পরে একই noun দুবার ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে উহার singular noun হবে এবং উহার পরবর্তী verb এরও singular form হবে। যেমন-
-City after city was destroyed.
-One hour after another (hour) is passing away.

Rule-44 : যদি of এর আগে the percentage থাকে তাহলে verb সম সময় singular হবে। যেমন-
-The percentage of failures is small.
-The percentage of good persons is very high.

Rule-45 : Plural noun subject হিসাবে যদি কোন ব্যক্তি বা দেশের নাম অথবা কোন বইয়ের শীর্ষক Title হয়। সেক্ষেত্রে সব সময়ই singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Arabian nights is a popular book.
-The united states of America is a developed country.

Rule-46 : কোন দেশের মাধ্যমে যদি team এর অর্থ প্রকাশ পায়। সেক্ষেত্রে উহার সঙ্গে plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
- India have won by 70 runs.
-Pakistan have lost by three wickets.

Rule-47 : subject এর পর Apposition ব্যবহৃত হলে apposition এর আগের noun বা pronoun অনুযায়ী verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। Apposition অনুযায়ী নয়। যেমন-
-I, Taraq am a student of class x.
-Mahir, the only son of his parents is very meritorious.
উল্লেখ্য যে- subject এর পরে যে noun বসে এবং subject সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রকাশ করে তাকে apposition বলে।

Rule-48 : All যখন everything বা whole অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন all এর সাথে singular verb বসে। আবার all যখন all men বা all things অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন all এর সাথে plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
-All that glitters is not gold.
-All of us know it.
-All have gone away.

Rule-49 : সাধারণত subject এর number ও person অনুসারে verb এর number --এর পরিবর্তন হয়। অর্থাৎ subject singular হলে verb singular এবং subject plural হলে verb plural হয়। যেমন-
-The baby is crying.
-The boys are playing in the field.

Rule-50 : Prefer এর পরে একটি মাত্র verb থাকলে সেক্ষেত্রে verb টি infinitive হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- I prefer to go there.

Rule-51 : Indefinite number যদি অনিচ্ছিত সংখ্যা বোঝায় সেক্ষেত্রে of এর পরে plural noun এর plural verb বসে। যেমন-
-A lot of books have been sold.
-A number of boys have come.

Rule-52 : কোন sentence এ preposition এর আগে যে noun- ব্যবহৃত হয় উহার number অনুসারে verb এর singular বা plural number হয়। যেমন-
-The merit of these books is well-known.
-The details of the incident were not known (not won not)
আবার একই sentence এ যদি একাধিক noun এর পূর্বে একাধিক preposition ব্যবহৃত হয় সেক্ষেত্রেও প্রথম preposition এর পূর্বে যে noun ব্যবহৃত হয় তার number অনুযায়ী verb এর number হয়। যেমন-
-The cost of production of consumer goods in the world is increasing.

Rule-53 : Both, many, some, few ইত্যাদি Indefinite pronoun গুলোর সঙ্গে plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।
-Many of them know him.
-Come have said this.

Rule-54 : কিছু singular noun সব সময়ই and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে জোড়ায় জোড়ায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। এ রকম noun কে parcel subject বলে। একপ parcel subject এর সাথে singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।
-My name and address is given below.
-Bread and butter is my favorite food.

Rule-55 : দুই বা ততোধিক noun বা pronoun and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে তাদের পরে ব্যবহৃত verb এবং pronoun plural number হয়। যেমন-
-Salam and Jamal have done their dorks.
-Karim and Rahim are always hurry.

Questions on Subject-Verb Agreement

1. I (be) just received your money.
a) I am just received your money.
b) I was just received your money.
c) I had just received your money.
d) I have just received your money.
2. My cousin (to go) to Saudi Arab two years ago.
a) My cousin goes to London two years ago.
b) My cousin go to London two years ago.
c) My cousin went to London two years ago.
d) My cousin has gone to London two years ago.
3. He (be) a student of DU for six years.
a) He was a student of DU for six years.
b) He had a student of DU for six years.
c) He have been a student of DU for six years.
d) He has been a student of DU for six years.
4. Majid talks as if he (know) everything.
a) Majid talks as if he knows everything
b) Majid talks as if he knowing everything
c) Majid talks as if he knew everything.
d) Majid talks as if he is known everything
5. Great Expectations — a famous book.
a) is (b) are (c) be (d) been
6. The teacher had come before the students (to enter) the class.
a) The teacher had come before the students enters the class.
b) The teacher had come before the students entered the class.
c) The teacher had come before the students had entered the class.
d) The teacher had come before the students was entered the class.
7. Ten years (to pass) since my grandmother died.
a) Ten years have passed since my grandmother died.
b) Ten years have been passed since my grandmother died.
c) Ten years has been passed since my grandmother died.
d) Ten years passed since my grandmother died.
8. I (be) finished the book by this month.
a) I will be finished the book by this month.
b) I will finished the book by this month.
c) I will have finished the book by this month.
d) I have finished the book by this month.
9. Have you ever (be) to Saint Martin?
a) Have you ever gone to Saint Martin?
b) Have you ever been to Saint Martin?
c) Have you ever go to Saint Martin?
d) Have you ever are to Saint Martin?

10. No sooner (be) he reached the terminal than the bus left.
 (a) No sooner have he reached the terminal than the bus left.
 (b) No sooner was he reached the terminal than the bus left.
 (c) No sooner had he reached the terminal than the bus left.
 (d) No sooner he reached the terminal than the bus left.
11. The principal and Secretary — present.
 (a) is (b) are (c) being (d) been
12. Read attentively and regularly lest you (be) disqualify in the BCS.
 (a) Read attentively and regularly lest you are disqualify in the BCS.
 (b) Read attentively and regularly lest you will disqualify in the BCS.
 (c) Read attentively and regularly lest you should disqualify in the BCS.
 (d) Read attentively and regularly lest you would disqualify in the BCS.
13. Had I been a millionaire I (be) helped the poor.
 (a) Had I been a millionaire I would helped the poor.
 (b) Had I been a millionaire I would have helped the poor.
 (c) Had I been a millionaire I will helped the poor.
 (d) Had I been a millionaire I have helped the poor.
14. She (be) reading since afternoon.
 (a) She is reading since afternoon.
 (b) She will be reading since afternoon.
 (c) She has been reading since afternoon.
 (d) She has reading since afternoon.
15. My friend said that he (be) broken the glass.
 (a) My friend said that he has broken the glass.
 (b) My friend said that he have broken the glass.
 (c) My friend said that he has been broken the glass.
 (d) My friend said that he had broken the glass.
16. M. Karim together with his friends (be) present there.
 (a) Karim together with his friends were present there.
 (b) Karim together with his friends was present there.
 (c) Karim together with his friends are present there.
 (d) Karim together with his friends have gone there.
17. The principal and the Secretary — present,
 (a) is (b) are (c) being (d) been.
18. Find out the right form of verb.
 (a) A great many books were lost yesterday.
 (b) Thirty miles are not a long distance.
 (c) The quality of the book are not good.
 (d) The virtuous is always happy.
19. Choose the right form of verb.
 (a) Romeo and Juliet are one of the greatest tragedies of Shakespeare.
 (b) Bread and butter were my favourite food.
 (c) Slow and steady win the race.
 (d) His name and address is given below.
20. They (go) out five minutes ago.
 (a) They go out five minutes ago.
 (b) They will go out five minutes ago.
 (c) They went out five minutes ago.
 (d) They would go out five minutes ago.
21. He (be) already completed the assignment
 (a) He already completed the assignment.
 (b) He was already completed the assignment.
 (c) He has already completed the assignment.
 (d) He had already completed the assignment.

22. Our politics — changing day by day.
 (a) is (b) are (c) is being (d) has been.
23. Identify the right form of verb.
 (a) The cow is grazing in the field.
 (b) Many a man were present in the meeting.
 (c) The peasantry of Bangladesh are poor.
 (d) Neither of his sisters are married.
24. Which one is the right sentence?
 (a) One third of his answer are incorrect.
 (b) Two thirds of his answer are correct.
 (c) One dozen of mangoes are not enough for us.
 (d) Today fifty thousand taka are not a good amount of money.
25. Each boy and each girl — given a prize,
 (a) was (b) were (c) was being (d) were being.
26. Rina as well as her sisters — done the work.
 (a) is (b) are (c) has (d) have
27. Her sisters and not Rina — done the work.
 (a) is (b) are (c) has (d) have
28. Either Rina or her sisters — done the work.
 (a) is (b) are (c) has (d) have
29. Not only you but also I — responsible for this.
 (a) is (b) are (c) am (d) been
30. Not only I but also you — responsible for this.
 (a) is (b) are (c) am (d) been

Questions of Preliminary Test of Previous BCS And other BCS Test

1. The Arabian Nights—still a great favourite. [26th BCS]
 (a) has (b) are (c) is (d) were
2. At least one of the students — full marks every time.
 [24th BCS cancelled]
 (a) get (b) are getting (c) gets (d) have got
3. Three-fourths of the work —finished. [23th BCS]
 a) have been (b) has
 ✓ (c) has been (d) were
4. Choose the correct sentence. [23th BCS]
 (a) Everybody have gone there.
 (b) Everybody are gone there.
 (c) Everybody has gone there.
 (d) Everybody has went there.
5. Which of the following sentences is correct? [16th BCS]
 (a) One of my friends are a lawyer
 (b) One of my friends is a lawyer
 (c) One of my friend is a lawyer
 (d) One of my friends are lawyers
6. Choose the correct sentence: [12th BCS]
 (a) The matter was informed to the police
 (b) The matter has been informed to the police
 (c) The police was informed of the matter
 (d) The police were informed of the matter
7. Choose the correct sentence — [11th BCS]
 (a) Vhe rich is not always happy
 (b) Rich is not always happy
 (c) The rich is not happy always
 (d) The rich are not always happy.

8. Choose the correct sentence — [10th BCS]
- (a) A few of the three boys got a prize
(b) Each of the three boys got a prize
(c) Every of the three boys got a prize
(d) All of the three boys got a prize
9. I stretched for tissue but the box of tissues — nearly empty. [Post Office-2010]
- (a) was (b) were
(c) has (d) have
10. Hamlet, written in early 17th century, is as alive and — oday as it was nearly 400 years ago. [Railway 2007]
- (a) appealed (b) appealing
(c) appeal (d) the appeal of
11. Many a — tried to complete the work.
(a) men has (b) men have
(c) man have (d) man has
12. Show the correct use of 'along with' —
(a) Karim along with his sons were present there.
(b) Karim along with his sons was present there.
(c) Karim along with his sons are eating rice.
(d) Karim along with his sons have gone to Dhaka.
13. — in this display is on sale. [METB2007]
- (a) Each furniture (b) Each pieces of furniture
(c) Each furniture (f) Each piece of furniture
14. It was estimated that — one lake people would participate in the meeting. [METB2007]
- (a) as much as (b) as many as
(c) more (d) approximate

Lecture No - 4

Relative pronoun

যে সকল Pronoun কোন Noun বা Pronoun এর পরে বসে উক্ত Noun বা Pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে এবং Conjunction এর ন্যায় দুটি Sentence বা Clause কে সংযুক্ত করে তাদেরকে Relative Pronoun বলে। The Pronoun that refers to some noun or Pronoun mentioned before and at the same time joins two sentences or clauses is called a Relative Pronoun. যেমন:
I met Kamal. Kamal had just returned.
I met Kamal who had just returned
This is a pen. I bought it yesterday.
This is the pen which I bought yesterday.

সাধারণত who, whom, whose, which, what, that প্রভৃতি relative Pronoun হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Relative Pronoun যে Noun বা Pronoun এর ঠিক পরে বসে তাকে Antecedent বলে। উপরের Sentence গুলোতে ব্যবহৃত Kamal, pen ও book যথাক্রমে who, which ও that এর Antecedent. Antecedent এর Number ও Person অনুসারে Relative Pronoun এর পরিবর্তী Verb এর রূপ নির্ধারিত হয়। এবং এর Gender অনুসারে Person এর পরিবর্তন ঘটে। Relative Pronoun কে Linking বা Conjunctive Pronounও বলা হয়, কারণ এরা Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত Relative clause কে Main clause এর সঙ্গে সংযুক্ত করে।

The Use of some relative pronouns

Who

- Relative Pronoun হিসাবে Who ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে Singular এবং Plural উভয় Number এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
The boys who live in the next door are very friendly.
The boy who came here yesterday is my son.
- Relative Pronoun 'who' এর মাধ্যমে দুটি Sentence বা Clause সংযুক্ত করা যায়।
I have some friends. They always help me.
I have some friends who always help me.
Abdullah has got a job. He is my son.
Abdullah who has got a job is my son.
- Relative 'who' যখন ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন তার পরিবর্তে whom ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন:
The man whom I like is brilliant.
The man whom I saw yesterday is a doctor.
- Relative Pronoun 'who' এর Possessive form হলো whose যার অর্থ of whom বা of which. ইহা সাধারণত his, her, their এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
This is my cousin. His father is a teacher.
This is my cousin whose father is a teacher.
This is a girl. Her dress is beautiful.
This is the girl whose dress is beautiful.
- 'Who' is used to define and explain the antecedent more clearly.
My brother who is a doctor has gone to America.
The boy who stood first has got a scholarship.
- 'Who' is also used to indicate cause:
I thank Dipok who helped me. (who = because he)
The man who was lame could not run fast.
- We can also use 'it + be verb with a relative clause to give emphasis.
Kamal had an accident.
It was Kamal who had an accident

Which

- Relative Pronoun হিসেবে which বস্তু, ইতর প্রাণী বা শিভদের পরিবর্তে Singular ও Plural উভয় Number এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।
The moment which is lost is lost forever.
The car which I wanted to buy was not for sale.
- Relative Pronoun 'which' এর মাধ্যমে দুটি Sentence বা Clause কে যুক্ত করা যায়।
This is an Arabian horse. I bought it recently.
This is an Arabian horse which I bought recently.
This is a baby. The baby was crying.
This is the baby which was crying.
- কখনও কখনও পুরো একটি Clause কে নির্দেশ করতে 'which' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
He got married again a year later which surprised me.
It rained all night which was good for the crops.,
- 'Which' is used to define and explain the antecedent more clearly.
The book which I bought yesterday has been lost.
The dress which I borrowed from you is interesting.

5. 'Which*' is also used to indicate cause;
The entire wall which was weak, fell with a crash.(which = because it)
I like the car which is red.

That:

Relative Pronoun হিসেবে that ব্যক্তি ও বস্তু উভয়ের পরিবর্তে Singular এবং Plural উভয় Number এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

I have lost the pens that you gave me.

The man that lives next door is my neighbor.

Have you forgotten the money that I lent you?

1. Relative Pronoun 'that' এর মাধ্যমে দুটি Sentence বা Clause কে যুক্ত করা যায়।

This is a book. I bought it yesterday.

This is the book that I bought yesterday.

This is a woman. I met her last night.

This is the woman that I met last night.

2. Adjective এর Superlative degree-র পর ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

He is the best boy that I have ever seen.

Zaman is the most eloquent speaker that I ever heard.

3. Some, all, the same, only, none, nothing ইত্যাদি Word গুলোর পর ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু নির্দেশ করতে that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

I am the only man that can do this work.

I have nothing that I can offer you.

This is the same person that I saw yesterday.

He has none that will help him.

4. একটি ব্যক্তিবাচক ও অপরটি বস্তুবাচক এরূপ দুটি Antecedent কে নির্দেশ করতে that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

The men and machinery that were supplied by a foreign firm were not good.

5. Who এবং what - Interrogative Pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে, সেক্ষেত্রে Relative Pronoun হিসেবে that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Who is he that called Rafiq a liar?

What is the girl's name that came here yesterday?

6. Ordinal numeral adjective যেমন : first, second, third, fourth ইত্যাদির পর that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Rita is the first girl that has done her homework.

7. We can also use 'it + be verb with a relative clause to give emphasis.

The computer gives me a headache.

It's the computer that gives me a headache.

- N. B, Relative Pronoun হিসেবে that কখনও Preposition এর পরে বসে না।

Incorrect: No one sets fire to a house in that he lives.

Correct: No one sets fire to a house that he lives in.

What

1. 'What' is used as the subject or object of a verb.
What is done cannot be undone, (as subject)
What we saw gave us quite a shock, (as subject)

2. Who, which এবং that এর ন্যায় what এর মাধ্যমেও দুটি Sentence বা Clause কে যুক্ত করা যায়।

I have seen something. It is frightening.

What I have seen is frightening.

He has done the work. He has told me this.

He has told me what he has done.

3. We can start a sentence with 'what' if we want to emphasize something.

What I need is a job. (I need a job and that is the important thing)

What I really like to do is to live in London. (I like to live in London and that is the important thing)

As

'As' is used as a relative Pronoun when it is preceded by such, the same, as many and sometimes by as much, so much. It is used to both persons and things.

Such as are lazy are fit for nothing.

These are the same as you want.

You may take as many as you like.

Give him as much as he wants.

But:

1. Which not, who not বা that not অর্থে 'but' Relative Pronoun হিসেবে যে কোন Negative word- no, not, none ইত্যাদির পরে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

There is no rose but has thorns.

There is no mother but loves her child.

Compound Relatives:

Who, which এবং what এর সঙ্গে Ever, so ever যুক্ত হয়ে Compound Relatives গঠিত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে Antecedent এর প্রয়োজন হয় না।

You can take whatever you like.

Whoever of you comes first will get a prize.

N.B.

1. Possessive noun বা Pronoun কখনোও Relative Pronoun এর Antecedent হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে না। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে Noun বা Pronoun টি of object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Incorrect : I like Humayun Ahmed's novels who is a famous novelist.

Correct : I like the novels of Humayun Ahmed who is a famous novelist.

2. Relative Pronoun এর Antecedent হিসেবে they এর পরিবর্তে those ব্যবহৃত হয়।

They are my friends. They came here yesterday.

Those who came here yesterday are my friends.

Omission of the relative pronoun

1. We can leave out the Relative Pronoun 'who /which/ that' when the antecedent is the object of a Transitive verb or of a Preposition.

I have lost the book that you gave me.

I have lost the book you gave me. ('that' is omitted)

The bus that I'm waiting for is late.

The bus I'm waiting for is late. ('that' is omitted)

2. Preposition + Relative Pronoun 'which' কে Relative adverb 'when/where/why' দ্বারা পরিবর্তন করা যায়।

I don't know the month in which he was born.

I don't know the month when he was born. (by when)

I have seen the house in which he was born.

I have seen the house where he was born. (by where)

3. We don't use 'what' after 'everything' and 'all'.
I can do everything I want there. (not, everything what I want)
They do all they can to help her. (not, all what they can)

Pronoun

Sub Ob	Reflective	Possessive	Possessive ob
I	me	myself	mine my
He	him	himself	his his
You	you	yourself	yours your
We	us	our self	ours our
They	them	them self	theirs their
She	her	herself	hers her
It	It	itself	- its

- Pronoun যদি sub এর কাজ করে তাহলে use হবে subjective pronoun. যদি pronoun obj এর কাজ করে তাহলে obj হবে objective pronoun.
-He please better than I
-He knows you more than she/her
-He knows about it more than She
- সব Verb এর পর use হবে pronoun এর objective form. কিন্তু be verb এর পর use হবে pronoun এর Subjective form.
-It is I who am under the tree.
- Preposition এর পর use হবে pronoun এর objective form.
-All the students but I/Me submitted the assignment.
-No one but she/her can solve the problem.
-None but he part the exam.
- Passive adj + noun এর পরিবর্তে use হবে passive pronoun.
-This book is mine (not my book).
- Sub ও obj যদি একই হয় তাহলে use হবে Reflexive pronoun
-I annoyed with myself.
- Gerund এর পূর্বে use হবে passive Adj এবং present participle এবং Infinitive এর পূর্বে use হবে objective pronoun.
-He observed me playing with his brother.
-I dislike you/your playing with my brother.

Who, whom, whoever, whomever

- Rahim is the person who, we are confident, is also to do the job.
- প্রথমে দেখতে হবে finite verb কয়টি আছে। এখানে তিনটি finite verb আছে তাহলে clause ৩টি। একটি principle দুইটি dependent clause.
দুইটি D.C জন্য C.M দুইটি D.C প্রয়োজন কিন্তু শূন্যস্থান আছে একটি। এ ক্ষেত্রে শূন্যস্থানের পরে D.C টি কেটে দিতে হবে। পরবর্তী Clause এ কি প্রয়োজন। এবং P.C এর কি প্রয়োজন sub না obj তা দেখতে হবে। এখানে D.C এর sub প্রয়োজন তাই who হয়েছে। P.C এ কিছু প্রয়োজন নেই।
- Zahir whom, I think we all want to participle is not participating in the programme.
এখানে F.V তিনটি অর্থাৎ clause তিনটি (I think) বাদ যাবে তাই (We all) কে P.C ধরা যাবে না। p.c হবে (Zahir is) এখানে d.c এর obj দরকার তাই who হবে।

★ Whomever I asked for help/helped me.

এখানে finite verb দুটি, একটি হবে d.c একটি হবে p.c - I asked যদি p.c হয় তাহলে এর জন্য প্রয়োজন একটি obj এবং d.c এর প্রয়োজন Sub সেক্ষেত্রে any who/whom দিয়ে check করতে হবে কোনটি whom মিলে তাই whomever হবে।

★ Whoever - Can complete the assignment will move to the next round.

এখানে finite verb ২টি, অর্থাৎ clause দুইটি, একটি d.c (The assignment) যদি p.c তাহলে এর প্রয়োজন ob এবং d.c এর প্রয়োজন sub এ ক্ষেত্রে any who/whom দিয়ে check করতে হবে। এখানে any who দিয়ে মিলে তাই whoever হয়েছে।

★ Who ever সেই

★ Whomever যাকে

★ যদি D.C এবং P.C এর sub এর প্রয়োজন হয় তাহলে হবে who ever আর যদি option এ whoever না থাকে তাহলে who হবে।

★ যদি D.C এবং P.C এর obj প্রয়োজন হয় তাহলে whomever হবে। যদি whomever না থাকে তাহলে whom.

★ যদি D.C এবং P.C এর sub এবং obj বুঝায় Check করতে হবে।

★ Who sub এর কাজ করে এবং whom obj এর কাজ করে।

1. You can select whoever you fill can do the job most efficiency.

2. Shovug whom I thought to first in the exam has not done well.

3. Give the award to whoever you think has been the most successful.

4. Mahir is the manager who we are optimist will lead the company to be profitable again.

5. He is the outer who we believed was the most lively to receive the wand.

6. Select whomever you want.

Case (কারক)

কোন Sentence-এ Noun বা Pronoun এর সাথে Verb কিংবা অন্য পদের যে সম্পর্ক তাই Case বা কারক।

Classifications with Examples

Case মূলত চার প্রকার:

- Nominative Case: কোন Sentence-এ যে Noun বা Pronoun কোন verb এর Subject রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাকে Nominative Case বা কর্তৃকারক বলে। verb কে Who/What দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করে প্রাপ্ত উত্তরই Nominative Case যেমন-

The boy makes his lesson. (Who makes his lesson?)

Nambi's story is interesting. (What is interesting?)

Nominative Case আবার চার প্রকার:

- Nominative of Address: People' listen to me.
- Case in Apposition: Michael Jackson, a master piece of pop song, is no more.
- Nominative Absolute: কোন Nominative যদি Present Participle/Perfect Participle এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত হয়ে তার পূর্বে বসে এবং Sentence এর finite verb এর সাথে কোন সম্পর্ক না রাখে, তবে noun এর Nominative-কে Nominative Absolute বলে।
The sun having set' birds backed to their nests.

উপরের sentence এ infinitive verb 'backed' এর সাথে সম্পর্ক birds-এর The sun-এর নয়।

- (iv) Complementary Nominative: **Sentence-এ Noun** যখন **Complement** হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন তাকে **Complementary Nominative** বলে।

Chinese made Mao their captain.

এখানে captain হচ্ছে Mao এর একটি ভিন্ন পরিচয়, যদিও এগুলো মূলত একই। কারণ, Mao-ই হচ্ছে captain যা complement হিসেবে কাজ করেছে।

2. Objective Case: যে **Noun/Pronoun** কোন **Verb/Preposition** এর **Object** হিসেবে কাজ করে, তাকে **Objective Case** বা কর্মকারক বলে। Verb-কে কাকে/কি দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করে প্রাপ্ত উত্তরই Objective Case;

The Libyan rebels have killed Gaddafi.

Objective Case প্রধাণত দু' ধরনের:

- (i) **Accusative Case:** Verb এর Direct Object (মূখ্যকর্ম) এবং Prepositional object-এর Accusative Case হয়:

The indigenous are fond of $\frac{1}{2}$ (half-boiled food, A. Case)

- (ii) **Dative Case:** Verb-এর Indirect object-এর Dative Case হয়:

Karl Marks taught $\frac{1}{2}$ (the students, D. Case) philosophy.

উল্লেখ্য, verb-কে 'কাকে' প্রশ্ন করে Indirect object এবং 'কি' প্রশ্ন করে direct object পাওয়া যায়। indirect object সাধারণত direct object এর পূর্বে বসে।

3. Possessive/Genitive Case: যে **Noun/Pronoun** কোন ব্যক্তি/বস্তুর সাথে সম্বন্ধ/অধিকার স্থাপন করে, তাকে **Possessive Case** কিংবা সম্বন্ধ কারক বলে। Verb-কে 'কার' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করে প্রাপ্ত উত্তরই Possessive Case নির্দেশ করে। Noun এর শেষে apostroph(') ও s যোগ ('s) করে এ Case গঠন করা হয়।

Octavia was Caesar's sister.

স্মরণ্য: বাস্তবচাক বা অচেতন পদার্থবোধক বা ইতর প্রাণিবাচক Noun এর শেষে Apostrophe (') + s না বসিয়ে একে of এর object রূপে ব্যবহার করে possessive রূপ প্রদান করা হয়।

The diamond of the Taj is removed now.

এখানে The Taj's diamond লেখা যাবে না। আবার, Proper Noun এর শেষে ses, sus বা sos থাকলে কিংবা Abstract Noun-এর শেষে ss বা ce থাকলে শুধু Apostrophe (') যোগ করে Possessive করা যায়:

do it for **justice's** sake.

Forgive him for **goodness's** sake.

Moses's laws are no longer in force.

Lifeless Things (অপ্রাণিবাচক বস্তু) সম্পর্কিত:

1. অচেতন বস্তুকে সচেতনরূপে বর্ণনা করতে মূলত এর শেষে Appostrophe (') + s যোগ করে Possessive-এর রূপ সাধন করা হয়।

We must respond to the **duty's** call.

None can disobey the **court's** decree.

I can die for my **country's** good.

2. ওজন, দূরত্ব, সময়, পরিমাণজ্ঞাপক ইত্যাদি noun-এর শেষে Appostrophe (') + s যোগ করে Possessive-এর রূপ সাধন করা হয়

He prayed for one **week's** leave.

The school is at a **stone's** throw from this place.

3. মর্যাদাসম্পন্ন noun-এর শেষে Appostrophe (') + s যোগ করে Possessive Case গঠন করা হয়।

God's love. (প্রভুর ভালবাসা); Court's order. (কোর্টের আদেশ)

4. Vocative Case: কোন **Sentence-এ Noun** বা **Second person**-এর **Pronoun**-কে সম্বোধন করে যদি কোন কিছু বলা হয়, তবে তাকে **Vocative Case** (সম্বোধন কারক) বলে। এ Case কে ক্রমার (') সাহায্যে Sentence এর অন্য অংশ থেকে পৃথক করা হয়।

Aftab, how have you caught so many fishes?

BCS Bank

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